

Baby Plague Claims 7 Year Old Munson Youth As Its Victim

**Son of Charles Mons, of Near Munson,
Dies After Short Illness--State In-
spector Investigates The Case**

FIRST DEATH FROM DISEASE IN COUNTY

People of the county will be as-
tounded to learn that infantile paraly-
sis, the dreaded disease of our metropoli-
s, has claimed a victim in our own
county. The seven year old son of
Charles Mons, who lives on the old
Mons farm between Munson and Ky-
lertown died last night about 9 P.
M., after having been ill since Tues-
day. Dr. Thompson, of Philipsburg,
who was the attending physician be-
lieved that the boy had infantile pa-
ralysis and notified the State Depart-
ment at Harrisburg. County Medical
Inspector S. C. Stewart visited the
residence of Mr. Mons and made a
careful examination. He pronounced
it an unmistakable case of infantile
paralysis.

Apparently there is no connection
whatever between this case and the
one that developed in DuBois the
other day. Neither can it be ex-
plained why the disease would attack
the Mons boy when they live in a
country district where there is very
little travel. It is reported that the
Mons family had visitors from Paw-
tauket, R. I., about ten days ago and
it may be that the disease was car-
ried to Munson from that locality.

The origin of the disease in DuBois
is still unaccounted for. Unsanitary
living conditions have had nothing to
do with either of the Clearfield County
cases. The medical inspectors have
satisfied themselves on this point.
The State Department is taking
through their inspectors is taking
note of every little thing that comes
under their observation in an effort to
hunt down the origin of the disease.

An illustration of how completely
they are going into this investigation
is shown from the fact that a very
careful note was made of the fact
that the Mons boy ate some cherries
the early part of this week that had
been bitten by the cherry beetle.
Whether the disease is carried by the
air, food or bug or animal is the ques-
tion they are now working on.

So long as so little is known of the
origin and transmission of the dis-
ease there is very little that can be
done to guard against it except ob-
serve the usual sanitary precautions
and keep children away from gather-
ings that are public and out of build-
ings that are not properly ventilated.
Keep in mind however that no one is
safe from the disease. It attacks
grownups as well as children.

LARGE DEATH TOLL FROM TERRIBLE HEAT WAVE

Weather Bureau Believes a Series of
Thunder Storms May Break
Tropical Wave

Washington, July 28.—(By United
Press)—The weather bureau today
held out little hope to the Middle
west that the heat of the past few
days might soon come to an end, but
any hope for this section is at the ex-
pense of the Atlantic coast. There
is 103 weather in sight for the coast
it is declared, and this will not relieve
the suffering that has been felt in the
middle west, where for the most part
the humidity has been great. A series
of thunder storms with increasing
heaviness of the atmosphere in the
Mississippi valley may break the tropi-
cal wave it is believed.

Chicago, July 28.—Twenty-six per-
sons died during the night as a result
of the terrible heat wave which has
been sweeping the prairie states for
the last few days, according to re-
ports from the coroners office today.
This brings the total number of
deaths up to 44, as the result of the
heat, within the last 24 hours.

Mrs. L. C. Boyer and son, of Am-
bridge, are visiting at the home of
Mrs. Sarah Boyer on Second Street.

H. B. Powell's Sunday School Class Enjoys Outing At Mineral Springs

**Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Present—Ball Game and
Balloon Ascension, Chief Entertainments.**

The members of H. B. Powell's
Sunday School class with their wives
and families enjoyed a day of outing
at the Mineral Springs Park near
Woodland yesterday. Two hundred
and twenty-five people were present
and enjoyed the many amusements
which were offered. The day was
spent in various sorts of entertain-
ments, the feature of which was a
base ball game, two teams being
picked from the members of the
class.

The winning team was captained
by E. Clair Davis, and the losing one
by Aginaldo Stauffer. Tubby
Shrey's pitching was a feature, but
on account of the poor support of his
team mates, he lost by a score of 10-
5. During the game Albert Derrick
had his elbow dislocated by a pitched
ball while batting. Pitcher Shrey
made a wild pitch and struck Derrick
on the elbow.

A sumptuous picnic supper was
served by the ladies, the table being
laid with choice viands. Following
the supper, the crowd was entertained

with three balloon ascensions, three
of the members going up a short dis-
tance in the parachute. The picnic
was the largest and most successful
ever held by the class.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS RETURN FROM 10 DAYS CAMPING

Camp Hoyt broke up today and the
girls returned to their homes.

The girls known as the "Camp
Fire" girls with Mrs. Philip Reed as
chaperon have been spending the past
ten days at a house belonging to Miss
Margaret Hoyt near the station of
"Hoyt" and situated on the Susque-
hanna river. The place affords a
splendid bathing place with a sandy
beach, a good house, plenty of shade
and an excellent mountain spring. The
girls having spent a joyous vacation
were loathe to leave such an ideal
place. The Misses Josephine and
Virginia Lindemuth of Bradford, were
among the campers.

Subscribe for the Progress.

DANCE AND PICNIC HELD FOR GUESTS

**150 Young People Enjoy
Affair in the Clearfield
Driving Park.**

Over one hundred and fifty young
people of Clearfield held a picnic and
dance at the Clearfield Driving Park
last evening in honor of Misses Della
Lloyd and Cal Stot, of Brishin, Carrie
McHenry, of Hastings, guests of Miss
Laura Bailey and Ellen and Barbara
Rudy, of Lititz, guests of Miss Ada
Knight, of Fourth Street. Many
other out-of-town guests were pres-
ent.

Guelich's two-piece orchestra furn-
ished lively and catchy music for the
dancing, which added much to the en-
joyment of the affair. The floor was
crowded at all times with merry
dancers. Games were played by
those who did not care to dance. The
affair was the largest which has been
held in the Driving Park this summer
and was thoroughly enjoyed by all
present.

BEN. F. CHASE TRANSFERRED TO COSTA RICA CONSULATE

Joseph R. Chase received a commu-
nication from the state department at
Washington confirming the rumor
that Hon. Benjamin F. Chase, his
brother, has been transferred from
the consulate at Fume Hungaria to
the consulate at San Jose, Costa Rica.
Mr. Chase will go to his new post im-
mediately via Washington.

OFFICIALS UNABLE TO FIND TANGIBLE CLEW IN MURDER

**Mystery Still Surrounds The
Murder of Mrs. Harter--
Husband Is Being Held**

Missile That Caused Death Is Similar
to Ballbearing and Not to Bullet--
Husband's Wound Not From Revolver

Pittsburgh, July 28.—(By United
Press)—The mystery surrounding the
murder of Mrs. Pauline Harter, 35,
wife of Leon Harter, wealthy Oakland
clothing manufacturer Sunday night
deepened today rather than diminish-
ed. Every effort made by the police
and detectives to get a tangible clew
so far has been futile.

Detectives however, claim to have
gathered sufficient evidence to dis-
prove the story of Harter, who steadi-
fastly maintained that he and his wife
were assaulted near their home by
two unknown men. Harter is being
held on a technical charge.

Acting Captain of Detectives, He-
berburn was directing his investiga-
tions today upon the theory that Mrs.
Harter was murdered in her home.

Probably the most significant clew
being unearthed in the meantime was
the statement by Dr. C. Schillecker
of the Coroners office, that the missile
that caused Mrs. Harter's death re-
sembled somewhat that of a ball bear-
ing, and unlike an ordinary revolver
bullet. He said that the missile
could not have been fired from a mod-
ern gun.

Several witnesses located today by
the police, who were in the vicinity of
the tragedy at the time of the shoot-
ing stated that they heard only one
revolver shot. Harter in his story
said that one of the bullets fired at
himself and his wife caused the
wound in his leg, which physicians at
the Homeopathic hospital declare
does not look like a bullet wound. The
Harter home and neighborhood was
to be searched by detectives again
today. Evidence of a quarrel be-
tween Harter and his wife was found
when the home was first searched.

DEUTSCHLAND TO TAKE OWEN COLEMAN AS PILOT

Baltimore, July 28.—(By United
Press)—The Deutschland is preparing
today to take on a pilot from the
Maryland Pilots association. The
pilot Owen Coleman who brought her
up the river was out of town, and
could not be immediately available for
service. While Captain Colton of the
Tug Timmins wants Coleman, the
rules of the association require that
vessels "take the first man out," the
first man on the pilots list. A 21
hour crew is aboard the Timmins, giv-
ing the impression that the stay of
the Deutschland is not long, and that
when she does head out she may plan
a lay over in the lower bay before
trying to run the Called patrol.

CHAUTAUQUA IS OPENED BY BIG STREET PARADE

**Boston Choir Boys Will be At-
traction Tonight--Dr. Green
Will Lecture**

VICTOR'S BAND TOMORROW

The Clearfield Chautauqua week
opened this afternoon with a big pa-
rade in which about two hundred peo-
ple participated and many automo-
biles. A large number of children
marched carrying banners and flags.
The parade was headed by one of the
Cleargold bands. From all appear-
ances the Chautauqua this year will
be the best ever held here, the pro-
gram containing numerous high clas-
s attractions.

The tent and other apparatus ar-
rived in Clearfield this morning and
immediately a large force of men
were put to work erecting the tent
and getting things in shape for the
initial performance which was held
this afternoon. The Boston Choir
boys gave the musical numbers and
several local men gave shore ad-
dresses, opening the week.

This evening a program of high
class selections will be given by the
Boston sextette which is one of the
best attractions to be given at the
Chautauqua this year. Dr. Thomas
R. Green will be the lecturer for to-
night and his address on "Alaska"
will be one of the most interesting de-
scriptions of the life, climate, geogra-
phy and stories of that far north
country. He will discuss its pros-
pects for the future. The address is
one that no person should miss.

Tomorrow evening, Victor's cele-
brated Italian band will give a con-
cert which is probably the best attrac-
tion on the program. The band is
one of the best in the country and
will furnish excellent music. It plays
not only classical selections but also
rag time and popular pieces which
are always acceptable to the people
of Clearfield.

Leading British Drive.



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig is the com-
mander of the British forces in
France, and is the leader of the drive
against the Germans. This attack is
the greatest that has been made on
either side during the war, and the
British are confident they will compel
Germany to show fatal weakness.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY FALL OF A WAR PLANE

Ontario, California, July 28.—(By
United Press)—One child was killed
and its mother, Mrs. C. A. Stobe, was
seriously injured, when Lieutenant S.
H. Wheeler, U. S. A., attempted to rise
from the ground in a war plane near
Mesa, and crashed into a line of
watering automobiles. Four auto-
mobiles were wrecked.

Mrs. Bertha Shuey, of Allport,
who is home from Akron, where she
is teaching school, spent the day in
Clearfield.

YOUNG GIRL DIES OF HEART FAILURE

**Miss Edith Mason Suc-
cumbs After Linger-
ing Illness.**

Miss Edith Mason, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Walter Mason, of Cherry
Street, died last evening at 6 o'clock
from heart trouble at the family resi-
dence. Miss Mason has been suffer-
ing from the disease for over five
years, but has been seriously ill for
only the past two weeks, during
which time she suffered intense
pains.

Edith Mary Mason was aged
eleven years and ten months and has
spent her entire life in Clearfield.
She is survived by her sorrowing
father and mother, four brothers, Wil-
liam, of Clearfield; John and Harvey,
of Reynoldsville; Jake, of New York
City, also two sisters, Hattie, of East
Liverpool, Ohio, and Mrs. J. J. Smith,
of Ridgway.

Funeral services will be held from
the St. Francis Catholic Church Sat-
urday morning at nine o'clock, Rev.
Father M. A. Ryan officiating. In-
terment will be made in Cavalry
cemetery.

IMPORTANT HOSPITAL MEETING

An important joint meeting of the
Senior and Junior Auxiliaries of the
Clearfield Hospital will be held at the
home of Mrs. A. O. Smith Saturday
morning at 11 o'clock. All members
are urged to be present.

GERMAN MASTERY HINDERS FRENCH IN GREAT DRIVE

**Keeps French From Co-Oper-
ating With British in Offen-
sive--Dominate Verdun**

War Will Last Much Longer, Says a
German Officer--Germans Idea is
Not to Take Verdun but to Hinder
French.

By Carl W. Ackerman
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the German army pushing to
Verdun via Berlin, Austria and Lon-
don, July 28.—The German mastery at
Verdun has taken from the French
their greatest chances of co-operation
in the allied drive. If the French
made positions had been open no at-
tack by the German forces would have
been made, and they could have made
an advance simultaneously with the
British thrust. The Germans now
dominate the city.

It is not whether the Germans are
going to take Verdun and to remain
master of the battlefield, but in trav-
elling all along the German lines and
talking to officers and men, I find a
different opinion as to the war's end
from that entertained elsewhere. Be-
lieving that it is all best expressed by
the words of the grandson of General
Von Stenberg, that the "war will last
long." For ten miles on each side of
the Verdun trenches, the face of the
earth has been literally blown off.
There are pockets made by shells in
some places 30 to 50 feet deep.

London, July 28.—(By United
Press)—British troops have driven
the German Brandenburgers out of
Delville Wood according to General
Haig's report to the war office today.
The British commander in chief said
that the 5th Brandenburgers were the
troops ejected, northwest of Longu-
ville, which has been the scene of hand
to hand fighting for the past two
weeks. "163 prisoners were captured
in Delville Wood, the whole front of
which is now ours," General Haig re-
ported. Two heavy counter attacks
of the Germans were ward off with
heavy losses to the enemy.

DENIES REPORT THAT BREMEN HAD BEEN CAPTURED

Ottawa, Canada, July 28.—(By United
Press)—What the navy depart-
ment denied later as without founda-
tion, was the report that the German
submarine freighter Bremen had been
captured off the Halifax coasts. No
one knew where the rumor originated.

Rev. E. J. Kelly, of Lumber
City, motored to Clearfield today.

James and Aloysius and Agnes and
Nell Dugan of Osceola motored to
Clearfield yesterday and visited with
friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hamilton of Phil-
lipsburg were shopping in town today.

3 YOUTHS HELD FOR SENDING IN A FAKE ALARM

**"Pud" Gross, Lub Lucas and
Tom Harkins Arrested On
Information Secured**

HELD UNDER BAIL FOR COURT

Three young men were arrested last
evening charged with sending in the
false fire alarm Wednesday night
shortly before one o'clock which is
punishable with one hundred dollars
fine and one year imprisonment. In-
formation was furnished by William
Endress which lead the officers' suspi-
cions to center about the three young
men.

"Pud" Gross, colored, Lub Lucas
and Tom Harkins, all about twenty
years of age, are the three held for
implication in the crime which is the
first of its kind to be committed in
Clearfield since the new electric alarm
system has been put in use. It is
the first time in the past decade that
arrests have been made for the
crime.

The information which led to the
men being held, was given to the po-
lice department by William Endress
who happened to be in the vicinity of
Seventh and Daisy streets at the time
the alarm was turned in. He saw
two of the three running down the
railroad shortly after the whistle
blew. After describing the miscreants
arrests were made. Chief McHenry
and Fire Chief Connolly put Gross
through a severe grilling but he de-
nied any knowledge whatever of the
guilty parties.

Harkins was then questioned and
admitted his guilt and gave informa-
tion about the other two connected in
the crime. The three were tried be-
fore Squire Milligan this afternoon
and plead guilty as charged. They
each entered \$200 bail and held over
for court under the act of 1895 which
makes the sending in of a false fire
alarm punishable by one year im-
prisonment and one hundred dollars
fine. It is thought the miscreant
will be given a salty sentence to dis-
courage any other youth who may
want to turn in an alarm. The mo-
tive of the three young men is not
known.

VISITORS AT SPENCER HOME

Visitors to F. W. Spencer on Wolf
Run were quite numerous last Sun-
day. They were Lorane Hoover, of
Hyde City, Miss Gertrude Eleanor
Conklin, of Kenosha, Wis., a grand-
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer;
Miss Laffie F. Spencer, of Kenosha,
Wis., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Spencer; Mr. J. L. Spencer and wife,
of Grampian, son Howard and daugh-
ter, Waiva, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Spen-
cer with their three sons and one
daughter, S. A. Croyle and wife of
Clearfield, Mr. Ralph G. Straw, wife
and little daughter, Geraldine.

Advertise in The Progress.

Letter of Clearfield Boy On The Border, Describes Mexican Climate

**Sand So Hot It Burns Your Feet--Soldiers Think "Hell"
Only Four Feet Beneath the Ground.**

Dear Father:—

Will write you a few lines to let
you know that I arrived safe yester-
day and am feeling fine. You think
it is hot in Pennsylvania, but if you
were here you would think hell was
only four feet below you. It is so
hot that the sand burns your feet
through your shoes and the sun is
just like a ball of fire. Every now
and then a hot blast of wind catches
the sand and you can see soldiers and
guards all running to get out of its
path. I have been in some hot place-
but this is the hottest of all. All we
can see is hot sand and hot sun and
there are no trees of any kind. Peo-
ple up North talk about the sandy
desert and the plains, but they will
never know what they are until they
see them. The men are suffering
something awful with the heat.

There are 14,000 Pennsylvania sol-
diers here and everywhere you look
you can see soldiers. Pennsylvania
should be proud of her soldier boys.
You should have heard the people

COUNTY Y.P.B. IS ORGANIZED AT CONVENTION

**Young People's Temperance
Society Met in Baptist
Church Here Yesterday**

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

Delegations of young people from
Osceola Mills and DuBois met yester-
day with the young people of Clear-
field here and organized the county
the meeting taking place in the
Baptist church. The delegates
were met at the train by Clearfield
committee and escorted to the church,
where at the noon hour, a fine dinner
was served in the assembly.

The meeting was called to order by
Mrs. McTully the county Y. P. B. per-
intendent, owing to the illness of
Mrs. S. Canfield Wilson, the state or-
ganizer. The first thing done was the
election of officers and superintendents,
as follows: President Miss Ma-
bel Brown, Clearfield; first vice pres-
ident, Paul Mattern, Osceola; second
vice president, Helen Hathaway, Pen-
field; third vice president, Pamela
Taylor, DuBois; fourth vice president,
Ethel Underwood; corresponding sec-
retary, Herbert Glasco, Osceola; re-
cording secretary, Myrtle Sealey, Du-
Bois; treasurer, Clara Howard, Clear-
field; humane and evangelist superin-
tendent, Curtis Evans, Osceola; social
superintendent, Ruth Margaret Shaw,
Clearfield; flower mission, Zoe Whit-
marsh, Clearfield; anti-narcotics, Jan
Jones, DuBois; musical director, Edith
Goss, Osceola.

The newly elected president, Miss
Brown, took the chair and gave an in-
spiring address, an address that spoke
well for her future value to the or-
ganization. It was arranged to have
the state president, Claude Edgett, to
make a trip through Clearfield county
in the fall.

A program was arranged for Y. P.
B. day at the County W. C. T. U. con-
vention at Mahaffey. The young peo-
ple will conduct a temperance debate.
A county picnic will be held some
time next month at Clearfield. The
utmost enthusiasm prevailed at the
meeting held yesterday and the re-
ports brought in by the various dele-
gates were most encouraging.

The convention adjourned to meet
again at the invitation of the Clear-
field Y. P. B. in Clearfield during
June 1917.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY WITH THEATRE PARTY

Jim Waterworth celebrated his
tenth birthday last evening by taking
nine of his little friends to the "pic-
nic" which was a great treat. After
the movie, the boys all went up to Op-
pens and had ice cream. Then they
went up to Jim's home and spent the
rest of the evening in playing games.

Mrs. Edmunds and Mrs. Al Fossy,
of Piquette were shopping in town yester-
day.

EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

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FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1916.

NOT A GOOD YEAR TO FIGHT "PORK."

President Wilson yesterday signed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying about \$12,000,000 for projects of improvement new and old all over the country. Nobody seriously expected that he would veto the measure, however, great the admixture of "pork," for this is a bad year to look for congressional economies or for any real reform of the methods by which the Federal revenue are expended. This particular bill contained so many provisions for harbor improvements to which the government was committed and which have genuine merit that a veto would have worked a grave injustice. It is this which makes congressional waste and extravagance possible, for under the existing system there is no way of separating the sheep from the goats, of distinguishing between the operations which are really necessary for the commerce of the nation and those which are plain "pork." The good roads bill was objectionable for much the same reason, and if a public buildings bill shall be sent to the President at the present session the prospect of a veto is, to say the least, remote. The purpose of these "pork" items is to curry favor for congressmen, that and nothing more, and until the budget system shall be introduced and adhered to in all its integrity the country will look in vain for any change.—Public Ledger.

KEEP URIC ACID OUT OF JOINTS

Tells Rheumatism Sufferers to Eat Less Meat and Take Salts

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well-known authority. "We are advised to dress warmly; keep the feet dry; avoid exposure; eat less meat, but drink plenty of good water."

Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich foods that produce uric acid which is absorbed into the blood. It is the function to filter this acid from the blood, and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed thus forcing the kidneys to do double work; they fail to come weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate the uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinges of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys. In normal action, this ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent, lithia water-drink, which helps overcome uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Dr. Joseph W. Richards, Lehigh University professor and member of the Naval Advisory Board, born at Oldbury, Eng., 52 years ago today.

Dr. Alfred E. Craig, president of Morning-side College, born in Ontario, Canada, 55 years ago today.

Rear Admiral John M. Hawley, U. S. N., retired, born at Northampton, Mass., 70 years ago today.

Elias M. Ammon, former governor of Colorado, born in Mason County, N. C., 66 years ago today.



Breaking Records for Results—that's what our little Jad Salts are doing for everybody who tries them

IF YOU HAVE EYE TROUBLES

Come in and consult our Eye Specialist who will be here MONDAY, JULY 31st

for one week only; they will tell you how to relieve your eyes. We cure all who suffer with tired, aching eyes, in a headache, trouble to read and sew, to come in and consult our eye specialist.

This Examination is FREE

and is part of the services that we offer to our customers, past, present and future.

Good Glasses as Low as

\$1.00

Our Eye Specialist, RUBIN & RUBIN, will also show and explain the Sun-On and Shellies mountings, Toric and invisible lenses and all the latest in eye care.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY. RUBIN & RUBIN

Harrisburg's Leading Eye Specialist will be at the Clearfield store for the week only.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

Special Attention to Old and New Cases

Woodward & McPhersons

Drug Store, Clearfield, Pa.

OPEN EVENINGS

THE ITALIAN ARMY

By John Hearnley

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Rome, July 1.—(By Mail)—Italy today is fully satisfied with the results of the first year of the Austro-Italian war.

The once strongly fortified Austrian mountain line from Gaidhele to Montefalco practically is all in her hands. Only a small section of Italian territory in the neighborhood of Sette Comuni has been taken.

The history of Italy's war on land reads like fiction. When the European strife began, the Italian kingdom was unprepared. The standing army of 280,000 was disorganized and unequipped. Big and petty politics were dangerously mixed in it. The country's finances were in a bad way.

Italy's military house had to be put in order. All eyes turned to Luigi Cadorna, chief of the general staff. His father before him had led the Italians into Rome in 1870. Like him, he is a quiet man of few words and big deeds. Cadorna in twelve months worked wonders. The army was increased to more than 1,500,000, trained and equipped for all kinds of warfare. The hum of munition and gun-making machinery was heard through the land.

The enemy, it was believed, would attempt to enter the country through the Trentino in the west and the Isonzo in the east. The Italian campaign was planned to retake Trent and Trieste, lock these two gates against invasion and press on possibly to Vienna. The meeting of two Austrian armies on the historic plains of Lombardy for a possible conquest of Italy had to be prevented. The great battle Napoleon had fought on Lombardian soil had taught its lessons.

Cadorna and his intimate associate, General Porro, laid their preliminary plans well. Both knew the tricky mountainous frontier of Austria, with its natural defenses and fortifications, perfectly. Disguised as beggars, they are said often to have studied every nook and cranny of the hostile border.

Four fronts with 14 zones were established, the Trentino, Dolomite, Carina and Isonzo. At the very beginning of hostilities the right bank of the Isonzo, excepting the bridgeheads of Gorizia and Tolmino, fell before the Italian arms followed by the capture of Monte Nero and Plava. These things took less than a month.

During July and August the invasion of Austrian territory continued. Extensive inroads on enemy soil were made, especially in the Carso and Trentino. By October the Isonzo front was blood-soaked. The fighting about Gorizia, the key to Trieste, grew heavy early this year. March and April crowned the Italian offensive with the capture of Col di Lana. The Austrians in May defended their first big offensive. A fierce onslaught was made on Montefalco which fell, but later was retaken.

Meanwhile on a fifty-mile front in the Trentino 400,000 Austrians and immense quantities of ammunition were concentrated. Then came the tremendous attempt to open the way to Venetia. Thousands of Italians were moved down. For the first time in the war the enemy set foot on Italian soil and about 500 square kilometers of territory was occupied. It was mountainous country dotted with Alpine hamlets. The Italians still held about 4,000 square kilometers of enemy soil, including the fertile plains of Montefalco and important villages.

The Italians then began to push back the enemy, slow up-hill work. Meanwhile General Brusati was openly charged with responsibility for the Austrian invasion and deprived of his command for "neglect of duty." This invasion cost the Italians 20,000 in prisoners and almost as many killed and wounded. Austrian losses were heavy too. The initiation of the Russian offensive in early June relieved the pressure of the Italian front.

By then, Italy's army had grown to almost 1,900,000 men and plans for adding a million more were made. Still is reaping the fruits of preparedness. That Sir Douglas Haig has tremendous toll in dead and wounded because in the beginning Victor's lines were exposed to the failures of his forces were exposed in unfortified valleys while the Austrians were strong, while the Austrians were strong, while the Austrians were strong, while the Austrians were strong.

Uphill fighting had to be waged for many months before it was equalized. The Alps have been the heroes of Italy's war. Their untold agility is marvellous. They have been forced to climb sheer walls of mountains, pulling up men and cannon behind them to begin the slow process of fortification. Trenches had to be tunneled in the rock below solid ice. Moving glaciers and avalanches added to the dangers as also did heavy snows and bitter cold. Alpine warfare developed many innovations in military science. Like a snow-drift, the war has been a series of advances and retreats. The army has been a series of advances and retreats. The army has been a series of advances and retreats. The army has been a series of advances and retreats.

wiped out by this picturesque arm of war. Specially made smoked glasses had to be worn by the soldiers as a protection against snow-blindness. Freezing weather occasioned the invention of extremely warm but light clothing for the military. "Heat Balls" were invented. These were made by soaking rolls of tightly drawn paper in prepared oil and grease. When lighted, they retained their heat and flame for about 15 minutes. Ropes lifted baskets of them to Alpinists and soldiers, lighting in the clouds, thousands of feet above the sea level. They were used to warm canned foods and soups.

Skies and snowshoes were also introduced to war. Engagements between whole companies of Austrians and Italians on skies have been frequent. "The spirit of the Italian army is fine. Unofficial estimates place the Austrian losses at approximately 500,000, about 80,000 of which are said to be in killed. Austrian prisoners are rumored to be near the 100,000 mark. These enemy damages, it is asserted, are not counterbalanced by the Italian casualties. The presence of the king in the field is an inspiration to the fighters.

THE BRITISH ARMY

By Ed. L. Keen

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 2.—(By Mail)—Success in modern warfare isn't measured in terms of real estate.

If it were, Great Britain and her allies might point with considerable pride to the acquisition in the last two years of more than three times the acreage of the German Empire.

The second anniversary of the war finds the allies in possession of all the former great Teutonic colonies except German East Africa. Latest advances indicate that this particular parcel of land is about to fall into the hands of General Smuts and his Belgian and Portuguese friends—a mere matter of some 384,079 square miles, or in itself 175,299 square miles larger than Germany.

But as Napoleon observed, the smashing of armies is the only thing that matters. Germany's armies are today just as much unsmashed as they were two years ago. The outposts may be regarded as negligible.

Of little more account, in their border aspects, have been the misfortunes of the allies in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and the Balkans.

The last year on the Western front has been one of stale-mate. There have been tremendous losses on both sides, but the lines of the opposing armies follow much the same course as they did in August of 1915. Each has bitten a few slices out of the other's territory; certain important positions have been captured; but one requires a large-scale map and fairly good eye-sight to detect the changes. Both armies, their losses recruited, remain unbroken.

Under the new style of intensive trench warfare which has been steadily developing on this front during the two years, the defenses of each have apparently become impregnable. The objective of the "big push" in these latter days is not so much to break through to the Rhine, or to the Channel ports, as it is to inflict the greatest possible damage upon the other side.

"Attrition" has become the motto on the Western front for both armies. Granted enough powerful guns, with sufficient ammunition, concentrated upon any one sector, either may at any time clean up the intervening wire entanglements, demolish the opposing front line trenches and occupy their ruins—only to find further progress blocked by more intricate and more elaborate defenses in the rear. Ypres, Loos, Hooge, and even Verdun are no longer of special consequence in the military science. They are merely geographical points—with much more geography, even more strongly defended, spread out behind them.

Great Britain still is paying the penalty of unpreparedness; or if you don't like it put that way, Germany is reaping the fruits of preparedness. That Sir Douglas Haig has tremendous toll in dead and wounded because in the beginning Victor's lines were exposed to the failures of his forces were exposed in unfortified valleys while the Austrians were strong, while the Austrians were strong, while the Austrians were strong, while the Austrians were strong.

Uphill fighting had to be waged for many months before it was equalized. The Alps have been the heroes of Italy's war. Their untold agility is marvellous. They have been forced to climb sheer walls of mountains, pulling up men and cannon behind them to begin the slow process of fortification. Trenches had to be tunneled in the rock below solid ice. Moving glaciers and avalanches added to the dangers as also did heavy snows and bitter cold. Alpine warfare developed many innovations in military science. Like a snow-drift, the war has been a series of advances and retreats. The army has been a series of advances and retreats. The army has been a series of advances and retreats. The army has been a series of advances and retreats.

failed to attain the immediate object of their offensive, this has been directly traceable to inefficient co-ordination of staff work. The reason is very simple: it has been a game of amateurs against professionals. England lost many of her most capable and promising officers in the early days of the war. She has not only to fill their places, but to train others in sufficient numbers to supply an army that is now ten times the size of the one she had on August 4, 1914. Manifestly this period has been much too short wherein to compete with the staff efficiency of a military machine of forty years' standing.

But if Britain's successes in the field have not been overly brilliant, no one will dispute that her achievement in recruiting, organizing, training, and equipping an army of more than five million men since the war began—and on the voluntary principle, too—has been one of the marvels of military history.

Adding to this number those who have been brought in under the recent conscription act—somewhat less than a million—and those employed in the munitions and naval ship-building industries, the second anniversary of the war finds approximately eight million men and women directly engaged in war work or in other words, one person out of every six in the United Kingdom.

This feat is all the more remarkable when one considers that Britain was not a military nation, in the sense that the others were.

It was just this deficiency of vision that caused the British public to pile upon one man's shoulders what eventually proved too gigantic a burden for him—or any other man—to bear.

There is no discredit to the memory of the late war secretary in saying that he failed, in part. As an organizer and trainer of human war material he was superb. England's new army was properly labeled "Kitchen-er's army." On the mechanical side of modern warfare, he was lacking in genius.

Then England woke up. It was suddenly realized that this was no one man's war. Lloyd George was made Minister of Munitions with authority to commandeer the industries of the country.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY

By William Philip Simms

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, July 1.—(By Mail)—

"The Russian army is twice as big as it was when the war started, is better fed, equipped and munitioned. Militarily, we are able to carry our part of the load."

It was the president of the Duma, Mikhail Rodzianko who told me this, a leader known to Russia as a frank, outspoken man. This man knows something about armies. He began life as an officer from a military academy. He is actively engaged on army problems now.

Duma member Sergius Shidlovsky, leader of the Progressive Bloc, controlling element of the assembly, gave the same answer, adding:

"The army is better than at has ever been. Its spirit is perfect. In the country the people are too busy to be pessimistic. Townspeople love to tell alarming tales which grow. At the front with the soldiers it is as another world. Everybody is cheerful. To some neutrals, the Russian army has been a disappointment, judging it by German standards of perfection. Judged otherwise, the Russians have accomplished heroic things.

Russia stretches twice as far from east to west as the United States. She is as wide as from New York to San Francisco. Her population is thinly distributed over this tremendous area—40 times that of Germany—railways are few and far, for a campaign against Germany, inconveniently laid.

When war began, the Russian army was undergoing complete reorganization. Mobilization caught it at the worst moment. The new untidied mobilization scheme was stopped and the old one resorted to.

Russia is 80 per cent peasant and reserves cannot be mobilized quickly as in Germany. Once notified, many must walk great distances to the nearest settlement. From here the first small group walks or rides to a village on a railway and from there to a city to be equipped and despatched to the army. It is a slow process, hard to improve upon until Russia has better transportation and communication.

Quick-mobilizing countries mobilize on the frontier. Russia, unable to throw millions of men on the enemy's boundary line in time, concentrates in the interior. She cannot hope to be on a war on the offensive but expects to commence hostilities in a clash inside her own territory against invaders.

Russia then performed a heroic thing when she threw herself across the border into eastern Prussia five days after the war began, unprepared at least a month, though she knew herself to be.

terode late in August after he had thrown von Hindenburg back from Insterburg, Königsberg, Allenstein and Bumbinnen. This was Russia's first sacrifice.

It is only 180 miles from the nearest point on the Russian frontier to Berlin. Looking at the map? side-walk strategists opined that Russia ought to make the distance in 30 days. But even had Russia mobilized, struck via short line, she would have reached Berlin only to receive a mortal blow from north and south cutting off and dooming her invading army. Both Eastern Prussia and Galicia had to be occupied before the Posen route to Berlin could even be attempted.

So Galicia was invaded. Tarnopol was stormed and occupied, Lemberg and Premysl taken by the forces under General Russki who mastered the country clear to the crests of the Carpathians.

Then time, distance, lack of railway facilities, bad roads and other physical hindrances outdid him—these and greatly reinforced Austrian armies framed with Germans and led in part by German officers. The Russian retreat from Galicia was the result.

Blocked on the Western front by the French and British, unable to advance an inch there, the Germans perfected their trenches, barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun system from the Channel to Switzerland, then threw her remaining strength on Poland. Lodz was captured, Plock taken and one by one, quickly the historic cities and fortresses of all Poland, including Warsaw the capital, fell.

It is said Germany aimed to crush Russia and make a separate peace after Warsaw. But Russia was not crushed. She knows defensive fighting too well. She lost much, but her army is stronger now than ever. A high French official said to me:

"Russia is unbeatable. She is too big. She can keep on retreating until at last the enemy will be swallowed up."

In the retreat from Poland the army had much to contend with. It was badly munitioned. The minister of war, General Soukhomlinov, deemed responsible for the army during this period, has been relieved of his duties and now awaits trial in the fortress of Peter and Paul on an island in the Veva.

When Grand Duke Nicholas was sent to the Caucasus, the Czar himself took command of the Russian front proper. He now spends little time in Petrograd.

For the last few months, the citizen organizations of Russia have been backing up the army with vigor. So unified are these groups that there are today two armies fighting for Russia—a soldier army and a citizen one. Thus, after two years of war and many disasters, the Russian army believes its darkest days are over.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

BY HENRY WOOD.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, July 1.—(By Mail)—Within two years, despite the handicap of maintaining her own unequal end in the world's greatest war, France has built up a military machine that today the French contend is superior to the organization Germany was forty years in preparing.

France is not a military nation. She does not boast of her war engine, but she takes credit for genius in organization and resourcefulness which she would have preferred to employ in pursuits of peace.

That her armies today are superior to those of Germany, France feels has been demonstrated by their successful resistance to date. Germany has had to divide her organization on various fronts, but has opposed man for man on the French front, and there is reason to believe that in most combats, she had numerical superiority.

Barring the first two months of the war, when unprepared France fell back under the impetus of this world's Colossus, she held her own. Before the war ends, she expects to have demonstrated that she can do more than that.

France feels Verdun is the supreme test of the present relative efficiency of the two fighting machines. Best estimates available here place the total of German troops employed there since the beginning of the battle at 1,000,000. France can give names and numbers of German regiments to establish this figure.

France has had no more than half that number. The Germans themselves place the total of French troops at Verdun at 500,000. Some neutral military experts give the same figure, while the Swiss and Argentine military attaches with the Crown Prince's army place the figure so low as 350,000. Yet the French have more than held their own at Verdun.

This intensive organization has cost France tremendous effort. Since the beginning of the war, 5,000,000 Frenchmen have worn the French uniform in actual service. With a population of fewer than 40,000,000

one person in every eight in France, regardless of age, sex or physical ability, has served.

Before the war, each class as it was called to the colors with its attainment of military age, gave France but 350,000 soldiers. Since war began, the classes of 1916, 1917 and 1918, the last not called but its number known, have yielded 300,000 men each. The explanation is that when France had to create a military machine in a hurry societies for military preparation sprang up. The youth of France began in these, societies a course of rigid military training largely athletic with the result that 50,000 more soldiers in every class have attained the physical perfection necessary for the military requirements than attained it before the war. France can still call another million men without recourse to a call on masses which would seriously affect the French industrial, economical and commercial life that is running as smoothly as her military machine. She does not believe she will ever have to do it.

The French military engine has attained its present perfection without a terrible toll of human life. The class of 1916 was called out and prepared but it has never been sent to the front; the class of 1917 still is in training, while the class of 1918 is simply in the hands of private societies for military preparation. France's new steel helmet alone has reduced the head wounds 33.1-3 per cent. France has spared her men by superior genius in organization.

Upbuilding the material side of the French machine involved greater genius. There is not one French soldier who is wearing, the same uniform or using an ounce of the same material he entered the war with. All have been entirely refitted many times. Beside the munition and artillery accomplishments, the above fact is not even worthy of mention.

Not the least military accomplishment of France has been the generous help extended her allies, especially the little ones.

In November 1914, when the Serbian army retreated for three weeks before the Austrian invasion owing to lack of ammunition, it was the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and the flagship Waldeck Rousseau that rushed to Salonika the heavy artillery and French ammunition that enabled the Serbians to turn the only decisive victory that the Allies have won to date, the destruction of an entire army.

When a few weeks later the heavy artillery on Mount Lowen, the Gibraltar of the Adriatic proved insufficient, French artillerymen dragged heavy French guns up the all but inaccessible sides of the Montenegrin mountain and manned them.

Had all the Allies extended the same timely and generous aid to Serbia and Montenegro that France did, these two countries would still be enjoying their independence and the present Salonika expedition would never have been necessary.

From a purely military standpoint, France has rendered even greater aid to her Allies. So far back as the Balkan wars the remarkable efficiency of French artillery had been demonstrated. Germany began the war with an abundance of heavy artillery, but they could not compete with the mechanical perfection of the French guns or the superiority of the French artillery fire.

This was France's great military secret, jealously guarded for years. She has since shared it generously with her Allies. French artillery officers early in the war perfected the Russian artillery fire that rendered possible this year's great drive through Galicia. Guns furnished the Russians by the Japs are French models. Other nations were aided.

When the present war began, it was one of the national scandals in Italy, that her artillery did not have a single modern field piece. France allowed her to equip her entire army from the Dupont works.

Since the beginning of the present war, France has organized, fought and bled with all the superior genius and generosity of which the French nation has ever been capable.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, July 1.—(By Mail)—The second year of the war will be known in German military history as the year of political strategy. The moves of the military chess board of Europe have been dictated by international relations. Fighting was framed to help the diplomats.

The goal has been victory where possible and to keep the Allies from winning over neutral powers or starting offensives. From this standpoint the year has been as successful as the first year of the war when the military strategy was to beat back the enemy armies in France and Russia. (Continued on Page Three)

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale**Reductions In Summer Merchandise, Savings of 10 to 20 per cent.****THERE WILL BE ON SALE:****A SMALL LOT OF LADIES' HOSIERY**

Small sizes, 25c goods at 12½c
 Odd lot of Belts, 25c and 50c values at 12½c and 25c each
 A few ladies' Handbags at half price.
 A lot of Ladies' Neckwear at half price.
 Odd lots of Corsets to close out \$1.50 values, small sizes 48c
 \$1.00 values, small sizes 38c
 Parasols—Ladies' and Children's at 20 per cent. discount.
 One lot, 4 patterns, 25c goods at 12½c
 One lot of 10c goods 8c yard
 Yard wide unbleached Muslin, 10 to 20 yard lengths 7c yard
 \$1.25 Matting Suit Cases at 98c
 9x12 Matting Rugs are worth \$3, our price \$2.50
 8x4 Linoleums in good assortments of patterns, at the old price of \$1.00 yard

WAISTS

\$3.25 Wash Silk Waists \$1.98
 All our new Silk Organdie and Voile \$1 and 98c Waists 89c
 Odd lots of Waists 48c, 59c, and 68c each
 All our Umbrellas that sell from \$1.75 to \$5.00 at 20 per cent. discount.
 Remnants—Hundreds of yards of Remnants of Dress Materials, Ribbons, etc., at special prices.

TOWELS

Our Towel Special will be continued during this sale.
 Turkish Towels, 10c up
 Huck Towels 5c up
 A 10c Towel Free with \$1.00 purchase.
 A 5c Towel Free with 50c purchase.

A FEW HOUSE DRESSES

\$1.00 value at 89c
 A small lot of Wrappers, small sizes \$1.00 value 89c
 A lot of Girls' Dresses, 98c values at 79c
 76x90 Bleached Sheets 50c
 76x90 Unbleached Sheets 50c

LOW SHOES

About 1,000 pairs of Men's, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Low Shoes of nearly all styles, to close out at bargain prices.
 Lot Ladies' High Shoes in Patent, Gun Metal, etc. \$3.50 and \$3.00 values at \$2.48
 Impossible to tell in detail all the different styles in low shoes. Come in and look at them.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Supply your grocery wants at our Grocery Department, the largest assortment and the best merchandise.
 E-Z and Mason Glass Jars.

Jar Caps 25c dozen
 Jar Rubbers 5c and 10c
 A new Jar Cap, white crown, an improvement, at 35c dozen
 Best New York Cheese 22c pound
 Pure Peanut Butter 15c pound
 Pure Cocoa 25c pound
 Bamboo Handle Brooms 50c
 Purity Shaker Salt, the kind that does not get hard, 10c box
 Ox Tongue, large cans \$1.00
 Silver Cream Silver Polish, 25c
 Big Assortment Dishes, 10c each
 Black Flag 10c and 25c
 Small Chick Feed 3c pound
 Oyster Shells and Grit 1c lb., 100 lb. bag 75c
 Parowax, package 10c
 Granulated Sugar, 8½c, 25 lb. bag \$2.10
 Poison Fly Paper, 2 envelopes 5c
 Spee-Dee Cleanser, 15c

(Used where soap and powder fail)

Baker's fresh Coconut in cans 10c

ROSS & WOODS

Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

"I'M IMPROVING EVERY WAY" HE FIRMLY STATES

J. L. Vliet, of 303 Linden street, Scranton, past commander of Camp 8, Sons of Veterans, and captain of First company, second regiment, S. V. G., Pennsylvania brigade, said recently:

"I have suffered intensely for a long while from gastritis and indigestion. Whatever I ate seemed to produce bad after effects, such as gas on my stomach and nausea.

"In fact, I was always, or very generally, choked up from a gaseous, sour stomach, as if my food fermented continually.

"My distress was not confined entirely to the day time, as I have been awakened suddenly from my sleep at night by a choking sensation. The

blood would seem to rush to my head and I would almost grow black in the face before I could get relief and begin breathing normally again.

"The trouble annoyed me no little and I became run down in every way. I lost strength and was nervous and depressed at times.

"I heard about this Tanlac and I decided to try it, although I had little faith in it helping me, as I had tried so many things which had failed to do me any good. I was surprised, however, I began improving after using only a few doses of Tanlac and I have been improving constantly ever since. I put the medicine to what I called a supreme test the other evening when I attended a banquet and felt no ill after-effects from what I ate there.

"This Tanlac is not only straightening my digestion out, but seems to soothe and strengthen my stomach. I am improved in every way and I attribute it to the medicine."

Tanlac, the Master Medicine, referred to by Mr. Vliet, is now sold here by Woodward & McPherson where the preparation can now be had.

Mrs. Edmunds and Mrs. Al Forcey, of Bilger, were shopping in town yesterday.

THE DRUM'S LAST CALL.

This is the last announcement in regard to Season Tickets. Very few are left unsold. After the opening of Chautauqua Friday afternoon the price of Season Tickets will be \$2.50, because at that time they become the property of the Chautauqua Association and the guarantors have nothing more to do with them.

If you attend every attraction of Chautauqua, and pay single admissions, it will cost you \$5.50
 A Season Ticket (Senior) costs you 2.00

You save \$3.50

If you attend three days it will cost you at least \$2.55 single admissions. If you attend every evening it will cost you \$3.25 single admissions. Single admissions do not apply against the guarantee, therefore you should buy a season ticket at once and help the guarantors. These tickets are transferable. If you can not attend every entertainment, lend your ticket to a friend.

COMMITTEE.

EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

(Continued from Page 2.)

sia. The first year was one of military events for military purposes; the second year one of military movements for political purposes.

An army is not supposed to play politics but in a Great War there is always danger of other nations coming in and the strategy of an army must be dictated by the then national aims of the nation. For instance, instead of invading Serbia the armies used there might have been used against Russia. Riga and even Moscow might have been taken. Had this been done, the military move would have been against Russia only, and the effect would have been greased outside that country. But the armies were sent into Serbia. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and the united offensive kept Roumania and Greece neutral. That campaign solved for many months the vexing Balkan problem.

The situation there since has not materially changed. The Allies have occupied Salonika. For months there have had thousands of soldiers there to feed and pay. For the Central Powers this has been a valuable thing because it has further divided the attacking power of the Allies. The presence of the Allies in Greece, however, has been a permanent invitation to Roumania to join hands Russia and cut the line of communication between Berlin and Constantinople. If Roumania did break her neutrality it might not be a difficult thing for the Allies to bridge the Balkans between Roumania and Greece and perhaps force the fall of Constantinople via Adrianople.

With this possibility continually confronting the diplomats of Europe; with Bukarest excited by the intrigues of the ministers, Roumania was at times on the brink of declaring war. One of these moments was last February. At about the same time the German correspondents at west front reported that papers had been found indicating that the French were preparing a great offensive on the west front March 15th. Therefore two birds could be downed with one stone. If there was a German offensive on the west front the French forces could be occupied and an offensive from that side of the Allies could be postponed. At the same time an impression could be made in Roumania to show that the German army was not at the end of its resources.

Political necessity dictated the battle of Verdun. The initial success of this attack encouraged many people to expect the early fall of the fortress but the French were strongly prepared to resist and the policy of an offensive on a large scale was changed to a "nibbling." This process has been continued for three months, because in the meantime the German correspondents reported that the French had shifted the time for their offensive to May 15th. Since then the German army has attacked Verdun continually and kept a large French reserve force on the ground, preventing a unity of French forces at any other part of the front for an Allies offensive.

During the last year the Allies have asked: "But what is Germany gaining by all her victories? The farther she invades our lands the more she defeats herself. As long as we control the seas, Germany's military victories can gain her nothing. We are sure to win because we control the seas."

This contention of the Allies is worth careful consideration. If Germany gains nothing by her victories on land, the war might as well stop, one might argue. But view from the standpoint that this second year or the war has been a political strategy, Germany's gains on land have had their diplomatic results. Roumania and Greece at this writing still are neutral. Italy has been administered a blow in the Trentino at a time when France and England were at the height of their lack of interest and confidence in Italy's campaign and when Italy was about to stimulate the public interest in the war by a celebration of the first year of Italy's fighting.

If Germany and her allies did not hold so much of the territory of the Allies would she be able to get as favorable terms of peace as she will? If the Central Powers had not attacked and occupied Serbia, could they have made the bids for terms in the Balkans that can make now? If the German army did not occupy Warsaw could the German Chancellor state in the Reichstag that Germany will not make peace until there are assurances that Poland will not again fall into the hands of the Russian government. Every mile of land gained by the Central Powers from the Allies can be checked off against the Allies control of the seas and if Germany solves her economic problems, the loss of the sea routes will not be felt any more keenly than the loss of Belgium to the King of that country or the occupation of Serbia by the interests of Russia and the Karageorgevich dynasty. Judging solely from appearances

in Berlin and at the front the close of the first two years of the war does not find Germany nor her allies exhausted in a military way. Germany has not yet called out all of her 1916 class, while France has called the 1917 class. If Germany does this her army can be increased at any time over 600,000 men. The summer and fall months may see great battles in more than one war theatre.

TWO YEARS COST OF THE WAR BASED ON OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Great Britain	\$13,000,000,000
Germany	12,500,000,000
Russia	8,500,000,000
France	7,300,000,000
Austro-Hungary	6,000,000,000
Italy	1,400,000,000
Turkey	500,000,000
Bulgaria	50,000,000
Other countries	100,000,000

Average daily cost: \$67,510, 259.
 The cost of the war has now increased 1-3 above the average of the first two years and is at present \$100,000,000 per day.

ON THE SCREEN**DOROTHY IS NEUTRAL.**

Dorothy Gish, who is playing Meena in "Little Meena's Romance," a new Triangle-Fine Arts release is rounding out an international gallery of characters.

When her attention was called to the fact that she played a little German peasant in her first screen play for Triangle, "Old Heidelberg," an English child in "Jordan is a Hard Road," the Yankee in "Betty of Graystone," and a Dutch girl in "Little Meena's Romance," she just laughed and said it was her way of being neutral.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Says "fast-bathing makes a fine look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed."

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly refines and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which should suck only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head or have furred tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, sallow complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.

SOLUTION OF SWEETNESS

Milk is our most perishable and cheapest food. It must be kept cold and free from contamination. Even then, during hot weather you are too frequently disappointed in finding your milk tainted or sour, unless you are using the Perfectly Pasteurized milk supplied only by the

Pasteurized Milk Co.

H. & C. Phone 50. 25 3t.

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids for the furnishing of coal and kindling to the schools of Lawrence township for the ensuing term will be received until 12 o'clock noon August 12th, 1916. Right reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

M. V. MAPES, Sec'y.
 e.o.d. R. D. 5, Clearfield, Pa.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE

One of them has from \$1500 to \$1800 worth of timber on it. One mile from P. R. R. Good barns and good houses on both farms.

A. McGrath Estate,
 J27-tf Grampian, Pa.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CLUB MEMBERS.

Until further notice the bus leaving Court House corner at 7:30 and returning from club at eight will be discontinued. Jy26-3t.

Special Saturday Sale**For The Saturday Shopper****Just a Few of The Bargains****WOMEN'S WAISTS 45 and 69c**

A very pretty selection as to style and color, just the kind of bargain lots you need to finish your buying on for the hot months.

MEN'S NECKWEAR 39c

Regular 50c and better values all marked down to 39 cents. Come in and look them over.

MEN'S HATS 89c and \$1.48

Why will you pay more for a hat when you can buy one here for this very low price. This is the place to get that new hat for Sunday.

WOMEN'S KIMONAS 69c

To keep cool you must dress cool. Half the housework can be done in Kimona, so why dress heavy.

Tennis Shoes 48c
 Scout Shoes for men \$1.95

Sandals for Kids 59c
 Women's Special \$1.95

POLLACK'S BARGAIN STORE**WANTS**

WANTED — Carpenters, steady work. High wages. Apply William Linker company, General Contractors for Moshannon Bank building, Philipsburg. J.26-4t

FOR SALE—One large seven passenger Oakland touring car, new, with all the latest equipments. For sale cheap. Apply 1204 Eighth avenue, Altoona, Pa. J. 24-1w.

FOR SALE—One genuine Hallet and Davis piano for sale; fine inlaid walnut case; beautiful tone, and practically new. I will sell at great sacrifice to cash buyer; good reasons for selling made known to buyer. Write for particulars to Lock Box 25, Woodland, Pa.

FOR SALE—Vol. 3, 4, 5 of Public School Method, late edition. For sale under value. Address A, this office. J. 26-3t.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy. Dark brown horse of 950 pounds. Safe driver. Buggy in good shape. Harness will go in the deal. Will sell cheap. Write to Ben Post, Hyde, Pa. 1 wk. p. J. 24.

FOR RENT—2 room house on the South Side of the Mrs. Ida E. Weaver's double house on South Front St. Water, gas, electric light and city steam. 10 room house. Inquire of A. E. Leitzinger.

**HORLICK'S Malted Milk**

Rich milk, malted grain extract, in powder. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. The Food-Drink for all Ages. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price.

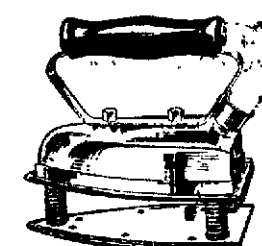
WHO CARES IT'S HOT?

H. W. Pooler sells ice cream, 25c per quart. Special prices per gallon; watermelon, 30 cents; new potatoes, 25c per peck. Free delivery. H. & C. Phone, 461-B.

Subscribe for The Progress.

ROUGH ON RATS

Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice, and Bugs. Used the World Over — Used by U.S. Government. The Old Reliable That Never Fails — 15c. 25c. 50c. Druggists. THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD — AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

Universal Iron Week JULY 24th. to 29th.

Do your Ironing in your coolest room

UNIVERSAL IRONS

Consume less current because they concentrate heat at the corners and edges. Because they store heat so rapidly that you can shut current off by pulling out plug and continuing to iron. Guaranteed for Five Years—Lasts Much Longer.

\$3.50 Irons at \$2.79**McNEEL BROTHERS**

This is the week for fancy Sugar Loaf Pineapples \$2.25 dozen

Tomatoes are coming better, Northern grown stock and sweet

Long juicy sweet Watermelons are now at their best

Home grown Red Raspberries 15c basket

All kinds of fancy Dainties

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.

#1#

At the Opera House

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TONIGHT

Triangle Film Corporation
PRESENT

Dorothy Gish and Owen
Moore

in
"LITTLE MEENA'S
ROMANCE"

The love story of a Pennsylvania
Dutch Girl

Charles Murray

in
"A BATH HOUSE
BLUNDER"

Two Reel Keystone Comedy

TOMORROW

"WHO PAYS?"

"When Justice Sleeps"
3 Reel Drama

"Slim's Repentance"
Comedy

"Hearst International
News"

CURRENT EVENTS
Among other interesting events
shown is the Military funeral
of Captain Boyd who was
killed at Carrizal.

"Paramount Cartoon
Comedy"

Fun in Drawings

Catchy and Appropriate Music By the Orchestra
First Show Starts at 7 O'clock.

Adults, 10 Cents.

Children, 5 Cents

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

William Townsend and Max Richards, of Philipsburg, attended the picnic and dance at the Driving Park last evening.

Miss Pauline Neff has returned from attending a camping party at Mahaffey.

Miss Ruth Wrigley, of Mahaffey, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Misses Irene Buchanan and Genella Shirey chaperoned a party of girls and boys at a picnic at the Clearfield Creek bridge yesterday afternoon. All enjoyed the outing and the good supper that was served.

Mrs. Dora Flegal, of LeContes Mills, is visiting at the home of her brother-in-law, Harvey Flegal.

Misses Emma Brown and Caroline Thorn, who are camping at Weilder Camp, were shopping in town today.

Mrs. John Cameron and friends, who are staying at their summer home in Bloomington, spent the day shopping in Clearfield.

Mrs. George Batcheler and son of Glen Richey, spent last evening in Clearfield.

Miss Marguerite Moore, of Grampian, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Peters.

Mrs. Libby Fry, who has been visiting relatives in town has returned to her home in Pittsburgh.

Jack Shontz, of Altoona, attended the picnic and dance at the Driving Park last evening.

John Urey and sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, have returned from a delightful trip to Atlantic City.

Miss Ruth Blair, of Philipsburg, spent last evening with Miss Florence Hartfelt.

Miss Nellie Bilger left this morning for her home in Tyrone, after a visit with the Misses Grace and Pearl Butler.

Ed Leitzinger will return home Sunday evening from spending a month at Plattsburg.

Curtis Wentz and Gordon Herrington attended to business in Madera and Houtdale today.

Henry Heiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heiner, of Milton, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Milton.

Mr. Heiner was a brother-in-law of Mrs. W. S. Heiner, formerly Alice Norris. He was operated on for appendicitis last Friday night and peritonitis set in causing his death. Mr. Heiner was 22 years of age and a twin brother of George Heiner.

Mrs. Kathryn Hayes left today for her home in Knoxville, Tenn., after a visit with her sisters, Mrs. F. G. Harris and Mrs. Frank Row.

Mrs. Frank Harris has returned from Philadelphia. Mrs. Harris left Mr. Harris on a sure way to recovery.

Mrs. H. A. Kratzer and daughter, Josephine, are spending a few days at the home of H. S. Whiteman, on Second Street.

Miss Rachel Chambers, of Oregon, is visiting relatives in Clearfield.

Miss Marian Dale returned last evening from an extended visit to Ludlow, Ky. Miss Dale was accompanied home by her grandfather, Mr. Snedden.

Miss Ruth Davis returned yesterday from a week's visit at her home in Karthaus.

Hugh McGoegey was kicked in the face last evening by a horse at his home on Fifth Street.

BITTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGN TO OPEN IN NEVADA TUESDAY

Primaries are Signed For Formal Opening of Campaign Hottest in History

Strange Political Story Back of Move To Oust U. S. Senator and Put Republican in Seat.

Reno, July 27.—The Nevada primaries, which are to be held one week from next Tuesday, will be the signal for the real opening of the bitterest political campaign in the history of the Sagebrush State. For months the Republicans have been mustering their forces and other preparations for the great drive that is to have as its chief object the ousting of Key Pittman from the United States senate and the seating of a Republican in his place. Back of the fight is one of the strangest and most fascinating political stories ever conceived.

When Senator George S. Nixon, Republican, partner of George Wingfield, millionaire mine owner and banker of Nevada, died in 1912, the then governor of Nevada, Tasker L. Oddie, offered the toga to Wingfield, who, for some reason known only to himself, refused it. W. A. Massey, of Reno, a former supreme justice of the state, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which, under the law, would be filled at the presidential election in 1912.

Massey became the Republican candidate to succeed himself and Key Pittman, who had been defeated by Senator Nixon in the campaign of 1910, became the Democratic candidate.

There waged a bitter political campaign. Pittman is said to have spent a vast sum of money which he had but a few months before acquired through the phenomenal rise in Tonopah-Merger stock, of which he held something like 350,000 shares. He purchased a daily newspaper in Tonopah, his home city, acquired another in Ely, and is said to have given financial assistance to others in various parts of the state.

Pittman's publicity was one of the marvels of the campaign. Senator Massey, with limited means, made a personal canvass throughout the state. Behind him were the Wingfield interests, powerful and wealthy, and it was hinted that before the campaign was concluded the money bags would be opened.

Then a strange thing is said to have occurred. Suddenly there appeared in Reno and other parts of Nevada a swarm of Burns' detectives. It was publicly given out that these detectives had been shadowing the Massey politicians and at the first sign of money being spread by any of the interests behind Massey's campaign arrests would follow.

According to general rumor at the time it was Pittman's money that paid for the detectives. When the votes were counted a few days later Pittman was elected by 89 votes, a narrow majority, but sufficient to put him in the United States senate.

Two years ago when Senator Newlands' term of office expired he was opposed by Sam Pratt, of Carson, Republican former United States dis-

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Nearing The Final Days Now

The days of the July Clearance are numbered. Remaining days will be devoted to an energetic riddance of final lots, among which are goods of all kinds but not in full selections. The garment assortments are noticeably depleted. However, even among those most affected there is still enough choice to make it well worth while to investigate. Pricing now is the lowest in the sale.

SALE ENDS SATURDAY, JULY 29, at 9 P. M.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

CURWENSVILLE

Mrs. A. Davidson and daughter Miss Nevada, who have been spending the past ten days with the family of Arch Davidson, left on Thursday for their home in Somerset County.

Subscription papers are in circulation and in the hands of members of St. Timothy Catholic Church for the purpose of raising sufficient funds with which to purchase a bell. It is estimated that the bell will cost from \$150 to \$200. About one half of the amount necessary has already been guaranteed.

Miss Ella Montelius gave an afternoon luncheon Thursday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Alice Montelius, corner of Main and Walnut Streets. Fifty guests were entertained. Among those from a distance were Mrs. F. Neel, a friend of Catherine Dyer, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Lex Brown, Miss Alice Dill, Clearfield; Miss Helen Rossmann, of Tyrone. The afternoon was pleasantly spent by all.

Harry Hoover, who was shot in the face on June 2, by a man who attempted a holdup, assumed his duties as teller in the Curwensville National Bank on Thursday.

Richard Lantz has accepted a position with the Cassidy Coal Mining Company with headquarters at Hyde City. He expects to remain with that company until the fall college school term commences, when he will enter Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, taking up a special course of study.

A Curwensville young man willfully and maliciously smashed a red lantern put out as a warning sign on the new ditch being excavated on the ally just off Filbert Street Wednesday evening. Chief Police Clark was right on his job and arrested him. At a hearing before Squire Dale the offender pled guilty to the charge and was assessed \$5 and costs.

Mrs. Passa and daughter, of Wilkes-Barre, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kujawa, where they will spend a week or ten days as guests of the family.

Mrs. John Myers, residing on South Main, returned to her home from

the McGirk Hospital, Philipsburg, where she has been an inmate for treatment. She is much improved in health.

Chief of Police Clark wishes to announce through the Curwensville letter in The Progress that from now on he is going to strictly enforce the law against breaking the speed limit within the borough limits, fifteen miles per hour being the limit. He is also going to see to it that motorcycles toot or sound a horn warning at all crossings and at intervals while traversing the main thoroughfares of the town.

John Krebs, a former resident of Curwensville, now living on the Kelly farm a mile on this side of Lumber City, had a narrow escape from an instant death Tuesday night. After he and his family had retired for the night, he heard a noise out in his henry. Thinking that some animal had gotten among his fowls, he dressed and went out. When he started to investigate he found a man in the pen, who upon discovery, fired a revolver at Mr. Krebs, the bullet striking him in the forehead, knocking him down and rendering him semi-unconscious for a little time. While he was lying on the ground the thief made his escape.

The Knights of Pythias meeting last night was a big success in every particular. A good crowd was present to witness the degree of knighthood conferred.

GLEN RICHEY

W. Lewis and T. Froggatt drove to Clearfield yesterday to visit John Froggatt, who is a patient in the Clearfield Hospital.

Peter Johnson, of Faunce was in town today.

Mrs. C. L. V. Rowles, of Bloomington, was a visitor in town today.

Miss Emma Hinkle, of Clearfield, is visiting Mrs. Theo. Cox at her home in this town.

LOCUST LODGE MEMBERS

ENJOY DAY OF OUTING

The ladies of Locust Lodge spent yesterday at their pretty little cottage on the Susquehanna river. The day proved one of rare enjoyment in reveling over the glories of nature and after a fine supper the ladies departed for their homes in autos.

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens so Naturally Nobody can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grander than the recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which it quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of Sage and Sulphur Compound for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Advertise in The Progress.



Our Want Ads
Light the Way
to Greater Results
—Try one to-day

RECORD CLEARANCE SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

Market Street

"THE UNDERSELLING STORE"

Clearfield, Pa.

Special For Friday—First Day
Men's Overalls and Jackets 39c
Special For Saturday—Second Day
Regular 2 for 25c Hose, pair 5c
Special For Monday—Third Day
Men's 85c Union Suits 39c
Special For Tuesday—Fourth Day
\$1.00 Sport Shirts 48c
Special For Wednesday—Fifth Day
Men's best grade Work Shirts, all
colors 39c

Sale Positively Opens Friday, July
28, 1916, at 9 A. M. Rain or Shine

A sale that will break all records a store value giving. A sale that will benefit, men, women and children. Starts FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916. ROBINSON & CO.'S Big Store at Clearfield will offer for quick disposal their entire stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc. This big stock of merchandise must be sold regardless of cost or profit within twenty-one days. Good-bye to all summer stocks. We have no use for it; they are yours; come take it away. Little money will do big wonders in this sale at this store. This sale will go down in the history as the greatest merchandise clearance Clearfield ever had. A feast of great bargains such as your eyes never saw before is now at your mercy. We'll cut—we'll slash—we'll hammer prices down to such an extent that you'll wonder what's happened. Never mind the WHY of it. We have no excuse to make or offer. We simply mean business from the word go. The public will get the bargains that's all, it's necessary in this case. Read and compare these prices on these high class goods, then make a dash for this store. Sale positively opens FRIDAY, JULY 28, and will all be over in twenty-one days.

Look For This Sign and Wording
THIS WAY TO THE BIG SALE!

A POLICY—Any goods bought at this or any other of
our sales can be returned if you care to.

Special For Thursday—Sixth Day
Men's \$1.50 Khaki Pants 95c
Special For Friday—Seventh Day
Canvas Gloves 5c
Special For Saturday—Eighth Day
35c Shirts and Drawers at 15c
Special For Monday—Ninth Day
Boy's 50c Shirts, each, at 28c
Special For Tuesday—Tenth Day
Children's 35c and 50c Rompers,
each 10c

Sale Will Last Only Twenty-One
Days, So Get Busy.

Baby Plague Claims 7 Year Old Munson Youth As Its Victim

Son of Charles Mons, of Near Munson, Dies After Short Illness--State Inspector Investigates The Case

FIRST DEATH FROM DISEASE IN COUNTY

People of the county will be astounded to learn that infantile paralysis, the dreaded disease of our metropolis, has claimed a victim in our own county. The seven year old son of Charles Mons, who lives on the old Mons farm between Munson and Kyrle, died last night about 9 P. M., after having been ill since Tuesday. Dr. Thompson, of Philipsburg, who was the attending physician believed that the boy had infantile paralysis and notified the State Department at Harrisburg. County Medical Inspector S. C. Stewart visited the residence of Mr. Mons and made a careful examination. He pronounced it an unmistakable case of infantile paralysis.

Apparently there is no connection whatever between this case and the one that developed in DuBois the other day. Neither can it be explained why the disease would attack the Mons boy when they live in a country district where there is very little travel. It is reported that the Mons family had visitors from Pawtucket, R. I., about ten days ago and it may be that the disease was carried to Munson from that locality.

The origin of the disease in DuBois is still unaccounted for. Unsanitary living conditions have had nothing to do with either of the Clearfield County cases. The medical inspectors have satisfied themselves on this point. The State Department through their inspectors is taking note of every little thing that comes under their observation in an effort to hunt down the origin of the disease.

An illustration of how completely they are going into this investigation is shown from the fact that a very careful note was made of the fact that the Mons boy ate some cherries the early part of this week that had been bitten by the cherry beetle. Whether the disease is carried by the air, food or bug or animal is the question they are now working on.

So long as so little is known of the origin and transmission of the disease there is very little that can be done to guard against it except observe the usual sanitary precautions and keep children away from gatherings that are public and out of buildings that are not properly ventilated. Keep in mind however that no one is safe from the disease. It attacks grownups as well as children.

LARGE DEATH TOLL FROM TERRIBLE HEAT WAVE

Weather Bureau Believes a Series of Thunder Storms May Break Tropical Wave

Washington, July 28.—(By United Press)—The weather bureau today held out little hope to the Middle West that the heat of the past few days might soon come to an end, but any hope for this section is at the expense of the Atlantic coast. There is 103 weather in sight for the coast it is declared, and this will not relieve the suffering that has been felt in the middle west, where for the most part, the humidity has been great. A series of thunder storms with increasing heaviness of the atmosphere in the Mississippi valley may break the tropical wave it is believed.

Chicago, July 28.—Twenty-six persons died during the night as a result of the terrible heat wave which has been sweeping the prairie states for the last few days, according to reports from the coroners office today. This brings the total number of deaths up to 44, as the result of the heat, within the last 24 hours.

Mrs. L. C. Boyer and son, of Ambridge, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Sarah Boyer on Second Street.

H. B. Powell's Sunday School Class Enjoys Outing At Mineral Springs

Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Present—Ball Game and Balloon Ascension, Chief Entertainments.

The members of H. B. Powell's Sunday School class with their wives and families enjoyed a day of outing at the Mineral Springs Park near Woodland yesterday. Two hundred and twenty-five people were present and enjoyed the many amusements which were offered. The day was spent in various sorts of entertainments, the feature of which was a base ball game, two teams being picked from the members of the class.

The winning team was captained by E. Clair Davis, and the losing one by Aginaldo Stauffer. Tubby Shrey's pitching was a feature, but on account of the poor support of his team mates, he lost by a score of 10-5. During the game Albert Derrick had his elbow dislocated by a pitched ball while batting. Pitcher Shrey made a wild pitch and struck Derrick on the elbow.

A sumptuous picnic supper was served by the ladies, the table being laid with choice viands. Following the supper, the crowd was entertained

with three balloon ascensions, three of the members going up a short distance in the parachute. The picnic was the largest and most successful ever held by the class.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS RETURN FROM 10 DAYS CAMPING

Camp Hoyt broke up today and the girls returned to their homes.

The girls known as the "Camp Fire" girls with Mrs. Philip Reed as chaperon have been spending the past ten days at a house belonging to Miss Margaret Hoyt near the station of "Hoyt" and situated on the Susquehanna river. The place affords a splendid bathing place with a sandy beach, a good house, plenty of shade and an excellent mountain spring. The girls having spent a joyous vacation were loathe to leave such an ideal place. The Misses Josephine and Virginia Lindemuth of Bradford, were among the campers.

Subscribe for the Progress.

DANCE AND PICNIC HELD FOR GUESTS

150 Young People Enjoy Affair in the Clearfield Driving Park.

Over one hundred and fifty young people of Clearfield held a picnic and dance at the Clearfield Driving Park last evening in honor of Misses Della Lloyd and Cal Stot, of Brishin, Carrie McHenry, of Hastings, guests of Miss Laura Bailey and Ellen and Barbara Rudy, of Lititz, guests of Miss Ada Knight, of Fourth Street. Many other out-of-town guests were present.

Guelich's two-piece orchestra furnished lively and catchy music for the dancing, which added much to the enjoyment of the affair. The floor was crowded at all times with merry dancers. Games were played by those who did not care to dance. The affair was the largest which has been held in the Driving Park this summer and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

BEN. F. CHASE TRANSFERRED TO COSTA RICA CONSULATE

Joseph R. Chase received a communication from the state department at Washington confirming the rumor that Hon. Benjamin F. Chase, his brother, has been transferred from the consulate at Fume Hungaria to the consulate at San Jose, Costa Rica. Mr. Chase will go to his new post immediately via Washington.

OFFICIALS UNABLE TO FIND TANGIBLE CLEW IN MURDER

Mystery Still Surrounds The Murder of Mrs. Harter--Husband Is Being Held

Missile That Caused Death is Similar to Ballbearing and Not to Bullet--Husband's Wound Not From Revolver

Pittsburgh, July 28.—(By United Press)—The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Pauline Harter, 35, wife of Leon Harter, wealthy Oakland clothing manufacturer Sunday night deepened today rather than diminished. Every effort made by the police and detectives to get a tangible clew so far has been futile.

Detectives however, claim to have gathered sufficient evidence to disprove the story of Harter, who steadfastly maintained that he and his wife were assaulted near their home by two unknown men. Harter is being held on a technical charge.

Acting Captain of Detectives, Heberburn was directing his investigations today upon the theory that Mrs. Harter was murdered in her home.

Probably the most significant clew being unearthed in the meantime was the statement by Dr. C. Schildecker of the Coroner's office, that the missile that caused Mrs. Harter's death resembled somewhat that of a ball bearing, and unlike an ordinary revolver bullet. He said that the missile could not have been fired from a modern gun.

Several witnesses located today by the police, who were in the vicinity of the tragedy at the time of the shooting stated that they heard only one revolver shot. Harter in his story said that one of the bullets fired at himself and his wife caused the wound in his leg, which physicians at the Homeopathic hospital declare does not look like a bullet wound. The Harter home and neighborhood was to be searched by detectives again today. Evidence of a quarrel between Harter and his wife was found when the home was first searched.

DEUTSCHLAND TO TAKE OWEN COLEMAN AS PILOT

Baltimore, July 28.—(By United Press)—The Deutschland is preparing today to take on a pilot from the Maryland Pilots association. The pilot Owen Coleman who brought her up the river was out of town, and could not be immediately available for service. While Captain Culison of the Tug Timmins wants Coleman, the rules of the association require that vessels "take the first man out," the first man on the pilots list. A 21 hour crew is aboard the Timmins, giving the impression that the stay of the Deutschland is not long, and that when she does head out she may plan a lay over in the lower bay before trying to run a called patrol.

CHAUTAUQUA IS OPENED BY BIG STREET PARADE

Boston Choir Boys Will be Attraction Tonight--Dr. Green Will Lecture

VICTOR'S BAND TOMORROW

The Clearfield Chautauqua week opened this afternoon with a big parade in which about two hundred people participated and many automobiles. A large number of children marched carrying banners and flags. The parade was headed by one of the Cleargold bands. From all appearances the Chautauqua this year will be the best ever held here, the program containing numerous high class attractions.

The tent and other apparatus arrived in Clearfield this morning and immediately a large force of men were put to work erecting the tent and getting things in shape for the initial performance which was held this afternoon. The Boston Choir boys gave the musical numbers and several local men gave shore addresses, opening the week.

This evening a program of high class selections will be given by the Boston sextette which is one of the best attractions to be given at the Chautauqua this year. Dr. Thomas E. Green will be the lecturer for tonight and his address on "Alaska" will be one of the most interesting descriptions of the life, climate, geography and stories of that far north country. He will discuss its prospects for the future. The address is one that no person should miss.

Tomorrow evening, Victor's celebrated Italian band will give a concert which is probably the best attraction on the program. The band is one of the best in the country and will furnish excellent music. It plays not only classical selections but also rag time and popular pieces which are always acceptable to the people of Clearfield.

Leading British Drive.



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig is the commander of the British forces in France, and is the leader of the drive against the Germans. This attack is the greatest that has been made on either side during the war, and the British are confident they will compel Germany to show fatal weakness.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY FALL OF A WAR PLANE

Ontario, California, July 28.—(By United Press)—One child was killed and its mother, Mrs. C. A. Stobe, was seriously injured, when Lieutenant S. H. Wheeler, U. S. A., attempted to rise from the ground in a war plane near Mesa, and crashed into a line of waiting automobiles. Four automobiles were wrecked.

Mrs. Bertha Shultz, of Allport, who is home from Akron, where she is teaching school, spent the day in Clearfield.

YOUNG GIRL DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Miss Edith Mason Succumbs After Lingerin Illness.

Miss Edith Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mason, of Cherry Street, died last evening at 6 o'clock from heart trouble at the family residence. Miss Mason has been suffering from the disease for over five years, but has been seriously ill for only the past two weeks, during which time she suffered intense pains.

Edith Mary Mason was aged eleven years and ten months and has spent her entire life in Clearfield. She is survived by her sorrowing father and mother, four brothers, William, of Clearfield; John and Harvey, of Reynoldsville; Jake, of New York City, also two sisters, Hattie, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Mrs. J. J. Smith, of Ridgway.

Funeral services will be held from the St. Francis Catholic Church Saturday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Father M. A. Ryan officiating. Interment will be made in Cavalry cemetery.

IMPORTANT HOSPITAL MEETING

An important joint meeting of the Senior and Junior Auxiliaries of the Clearfield Hospital will be held at the home of Mrs. A. O. Smith Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

GERMAN MASTERY HINDERS FRENCH IN GREAT DRIVE

Keeps French From Co-Operating With British in Offensive--Dominate Verdun

War Will Last Much Longer, Says a German Officer--Germans Idea is Not to Take Verdun but to Hinder French.

By Carl W. Ackerman (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the German army pushing to Verdun via Berlin, Austria and London, July 28.—The German mastery at Verdun has taken from the French their greatest chances of co-operation in the allied drive. If the French made positions had been open no attack by the German forces would have been made, and they could have made an advance simultaneously with the British thrust. The Germans now dominate the city.

It is not whether the Germans are going to take Verdun and to remain master of the battlefield, but in travelling all along the German lines and talking to officers and men, I find a different opinion as to the war's end from that entertained elsewhere. Believing that it is all best expressed by the words of the grandson of General Von Stenberg, that the "war will last long." For ten miles on each side of the Verdun trenches, the face of the earth has been literally blown off. There are pockets made by shells in some places 30 to 50 feet deep.

London, July 28.—(By United Press)—British troops have driven the German Brandenburgers out of Delville Wood according to General Haig's report to the war office today. The British commander in chief said that the 5th Brandenburgers were the troops ejected, northwest of Longueville, which has been the scene of hand to hand fighting for the past two weeks. "163 prisoners were captured in Delville Wood, the whole front of which is now ours," General Haig reported. Two heavy counter attacks of the Germans were ward off with heavy losses to the enemy.

DENIES REPORT THAT BREMEN HAD BEEN CAPTURED

Ottawa, Canada, July 28.—(By United Press)—What the navy department denied later as without foundation, was the report that the German submarine freighter Bremen had been captured off the Halifax coasts. No one knew where the rumor originated.

Rev. E. J. Kelly, of Lumber City, motored to Clearfield today.

James and Aloysius and Agnes and Nell Dugan of Osceola motored to Clearfield yesterday and visited with friends.

3 YOUTHS HELD FOR SENDING IN A FAKE ALARM

"Pud" Gross, Lub Lucas and Tom Harkins Arrested On Information Secured

HELD UNDER BAIL FOR COURT

Three young men were arrested last evening charged with sending in the false fire alarm Wednesday night shortly before one o'clock which is punishable with one hundred dollars fine and one year imprisonment. Information was furnished by William Endress which lead the officers' suspicions to center about the three young men.

"Pud" Gross, colored, Lub Lucas and Tom Harkins, all about twenty years of age, are the three held for implication in the crime which is the first of its kind to be committed in Clearfield since the new electric alarm system has been put in use. It is the first time in the past decade that arrests have been made for the crime.

The information which led to the men being held, was given to the police department by William Endress who happened to be in the vicinity of Seventh and Daisy streets at the time the alarm was turned in. He saw two of the three running down the railroad shortly after the whistle blew. After describing the miscreants arrests were made. Chief McHenry and Fire Chief Connelly put Gross through a severe grilling but he denied any knowledge whatever of the guilty parties.

Harkins was then questioned and admitted his guilt and gave information about the other two connected in the crime. The three were tried before Squire Milligan this afternoon and plead guilty as charged. They each entered \$200 bail and held over for court under the act of 1895 which makes the sending in of a false fire alarm punishable by one year imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine. It is thought the miscreant will be given a salty sentence to discourage any other youth who may want to turn in an alarm. The motive of the three young men is not known.

VISITORS AT SPENCER HOME

Visitors to F. W. Spencer on Wolf Run were quite numerous last Sunday. They were Lorane Hoover, of Hyde City, Miss Gertrude Eleanor Conklin, of Kenosha, Wis., a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer; Miss Laffie F. Spencer, of Kenosha, Wis., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer; Mr. J. L. Spencer and wife, of Grampian, son Howard and daughter, Waiva, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Spencer with their three sons and one daughter, S. A. Croyle and wife of Clearfield, Mr. Ralph G. Straw, wife and little daughter, Geraldine.

Advertise in The Progress.

Letter of Clearfield Boy On The Border, Describes Mexican Climate

Sand So Hot It Burns Your Feet--Soldiers Think "Hell" Only Four Feet Beneath the Ground.

Dear Father:—

Will write you a few lines to let you know that I arrived safe yesterday and am feeling fine. You think it is hot in Pennsylvania, but if you were here you would think hell was only four feet below you. It is so hot that the sand burns your feet through your shoes and the sun is just like a ball of fire. Every now and then a hot blast of wind catches the sand and you can see soldiers and guards all running to get out of its path. I have been in some hot places but this is the hottest of all. All we can see is hot sand and hot sun and there are no trees of any kind. People up North talk about the sandy desert and the plains, but they will never know what they are until they see them. The men are suffering something awful with the heat.

There are 14,000 Pennsylvania soldiers here and everywhere you look you can see soldiers. Pennsylvania should be proud of her soldier boys. You should have heard the people

COUNTY Y.P.B. IS ORGANIZED AT CONVENTION

Young People's Temperance Society Met in Baptist Church Here Yesterday

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

Delegations of young people from Osceola Mills and DuBois met yesterday with the young people of Clearfield here and organized the county meeting taking place in the Baptist church. The delegates were met at the train by Clearfield committee and escorted to the church, where at the noon hour, a fine dinner was served in the assembly.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. McTully the county Y. P. B. perintendent, owing to the illness of Mrs. S. Canfield Wilson, the state organizer. The first thing done was the election of officers and superintendents, as follows: President Miss Isabel Brown, Clearfield; first vice president, Paul Matern, Osceola; second vice president, Helen Hathaway, Pennsylvania; third vice president, Pamela Taylor, DuBois; fourth vice president, Ethel Underwood; corresponding secretary, Herbert Glasco, Osceola; recording secretary, Myrtle Sealey, DuBois; treasurer, Clara Howard, Clearfield; humane and evangelist superintendent, Curtis Evans, Osceola; social superintendent, Ruth Margaret Shaw, Clearfield; flower mission, Zoe Whitmarsh, Clearfield; anti-narcotics, Jan Jones, DuBois; musical director, Edith Goss, Osceola.

The newly elected president, Miss Brown, took the chair and gave an inspiring address, an address that spoke well for her future value to the organization. It was arranged to have the state president, Claude Edgett, to make a trip through Clearfield county in the fall.

A program was arranged for Y. P. B. day at the County W. C. T. U. convention at Mahaffey. The young people will conduct a temperance debate. A county picnic will be held some time next month at Clearfield. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting held yesterday and the reports brought in by the various delegates were most encouraging.

The convention adjourned to meet again at the invitation of the Clearfield Y. P. B. in Clearfield during June 1917.

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY WITH THEATRE PARTY

Jim Waterworth celebrated his tenth birthday last evening by taking nine of his little friends to the "palace" which was a great treat. After the movies the boys all went up to Opdens and had ice cream. Then they went up to Jim's home and spent the rest of the evening in playing games.

Mrs. Edmunds and Mrs. Al Fossy, of Puyler were shopping in town yesterday.

EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1916.

NOT A GOOD YEAR TO FIGHT "PORK."

President Wilson yesterday signed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying about \$12,000,000 for projects of improvement new and old all over the country. Nobody seriously expected that he would veto the measure, however, great the admixture of "pork," for this is a bad year to look for congressional economies or for any real reform of the methods by which the Federal revenue are expended. This particular bill contained so many provisions for harbor improvements to which the government was committed and which have genuine merit that a veto would have worked a grave injustice. It is this which makes congressional waste and extravagance possible, for under the existing system there is no way of separating the sheep from the goats, of distinguishing between the operations which are really necessary for the commerce of the nation and those which are plain "pork." The good roads bill was objectionable for much the same reason, and if a public buildings bill shall be sent to the President at the present session the prospect of a veto is, to say the least, remote. The purpose of these "pork" items is to curry favor for congressmen, that and nothing more, and until the budget system shall be introduced and adhered to in all its integrity the country will look in vain for any change.—Public Ledger.

KEEP URIC ACID OUT OF JOINTS

Tells Rheumatism Sufferers to Eat Less Meat and Take Salts

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well-known authority. "We are advised to dress warmly; keep the feet dry; avoid exposure; eat less meat, but drink plenty of good water."

Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich foods that produce uric acid which is absorbed into the blood. It is the function to filter this acid from the blood, and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed thus forcing the kidneys to do double work; they fail to come weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate the uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinges of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys. In normal action, this ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent, lithia water-drink, which helps overcome uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Dr. Joseph W. Richards, Lehigh University professor and member of the Naval Advisory Board, born at Oldbury, Eng., 52 years ago today.

Dr. Alfred E. Craig, president of Morning-side College, born in Ontario, Canada, 55 years ago today.

Rear Admiral John M. Hawley, U. S. N., retired, born at Northampton, Mass., 70 years ago today.

Elias M. Ammon, former governor of Colorado, born in Mason County, N. C., 66 years ago today.



Breaking Records for Results—that's what our little Want Ads are doing for everybody who tries them

IF YOU HAVE EYE TROUBLES

Come in and consult our Eye Specialist who will be here

MONDAY, JULY 31st

for one week only; they will tell you how to relieve your eyes. We cure all who suffer with tired, aching eyes, in a half a trouble to read and sew, to come in and consult our eye specialist.

This Examination is FREE

and is part of the services that we offer to our customers, past, present and future.

Good Glasses as Low as

\$1.00

Our Eye Specialist, RUBIN & RUBIN, will also show and explain the Sun-On and Spectacles, Toric and invisible lenses and all the latest in eye care.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY. RUBIN & RUBIN

Harrisburg's Leading Eye Specialist will be at the store for the week only.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

Special Attention to Old and New Cases

Woodward & McPhersons

Drug Store, Clearfield, Pa.

OPEN EVENINGS

THE ITALIAN ARMY

By John Hearnley

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Rome, July 1.—(By Mail)—Italy today is fully satisfied with the results of the first year of the Austro-Italian war.

The once strongly fortified Austrian mountain line from Gaidhele to Montefalco practically is all in her hands. Only a small section of Italian territory in the neighborhood of Sette Comuni has been taken.

The history of Italy's war on land reads like fiction. When the European strife began, the Italian kingdom was unprepared. The standing army of 280,000 was disorganized and unequipped. Big and petty politics were dangerously mixed in it. The country's finances were in a bad way.

Italy's military house had to be put in order. All eyes turned to Luigi Cadorna, chief of the general staff. His father before him had led the Italians into Rome in 1870. Like him, he is a quiet man of few words and big deeds. Cadorna in twelve months worked wonders. The army was increased to more than 1,500,000, trained and equipped for all kinds of warfare. The hum of munition and gun-making machinery was heard through the land.

The enemy, it was believed, would attempt to enter the country through the Trentino in the west and the Isonzo in the east. The Italian campaign was planned to retake Trent and Trieste, lock these two gates against invasion and press on possibly to Vienna. The meeting of two Austrian armies on the historic plains of Lombardy for a possible conquest of Italy had to be prevented. The great battle Napoleon had fought on Lombardian soil had taught its lessons.

Cadorna and his intimate associate, General Porro, laid their preliminary plans well. Both knew the tricky mountainous frontier of Austria, with its natural defenses and fortifications, perfectly. Disguised as beggars, they are said often to have studied every nook and cranny of the hostile border.

Four fronts with 14 zones were established, the Trentino, Dolomite, Carina and Isonzo. At the very beginning of hostilities the right bank of the Isonzo, excepting the bridgeheads of Gorizia and Tolmino, fell before the Italian arms followed by the capture of Monte Nero and Plava. These things took less than a month.

During July and August the invasion of Austrian territory continued. Extensive inroads on enemy soil were made, especially in the Carso and Trentino. By October the Isonzo front was blood-soaked. The fighting about Gorizia, the key to Trieste, grew heavy early this year. March and April crowned the Italian offensive with the capture of Col di Lana. The Austrians in May defended their first big offensive. A fierce onslaught was made on Montefalco which fell, but later was retaken.

Meanwhile on a fifty-mile front in the Trentino 400,000 Austrians and immense quantities of ammunition were concentrated. Then came the tremendous attempt to open the way to Venetia. Thousands of Italians were moved down. For the first time in the war the enemy set foot on Italian soil and about 500 square kilometers of territory was occupied. It was mountainous country dotted with Alpine hamlets. The Italians still held about 4,000 square kilometers of enemy soil, including the fertile plains of Montefalco and important villages.

The Italians then began to push back the enemy, slow up-hill work. Meanwhile General Brusati was openly charged with responsibility for the Austrian invasion and deprived of his command for "neglect of duty." This invasion cost the Italians 20,000 in prisoners and almost as many killed and wounded. Austrian losses were heavy too. The initiation of the Russian offensive in early June relieved the pressure of the Italian front.

By then, Italy's army had grown to almost 1,900,000 men and plans for adding a million more were made. Still is reaping the fruits of preparedness. That Sir Douglas Haig has triumphed in the battle of the Somme is a reflection upon the failures of his predecessor, General French, were they were deposited in unfortified valleys while the Austrians were strong upon the heights. Uphill fighting had to be waged for many months before it was equalized.

The Alpsmen have been the heroes of Italy's war. Their eagle agility is marvellous. They have been forced to climb sheer walls of granite, pulling up men and cannon behind them. In the snow-covered peaks of the mountains, trenches had to be tunneled in the rock below solid ice. Moving glaciers and avalanches added to the dangers as also did heavy snows and bitter cold. Alpine warfare developed many innovations in military science. Like the Alpsmen, the Italian staff department has been a model of efficiency. In every instance since the war started, where the British army has met with reverse or have

wiped out by this picturesque arm of war. Specially made smoked glasses had to be worn by the soldiers as a protection against snow-blindness. Freezing weather occasioned the invention of extremely warm but light clothing for the military. "Heat Balls" were invented. These were made by soaking rolls of tightly drawn paper in prepared oil and grease. When lighted, they retained their heat and flame for about 15 minutes. Ropes lifted baskets of them to Alpinists and soldiers, lighting in the clouds, thousands of feet above the sea level. They were used to warm canned foods and soups.

Skies and snowshoes were also introduced to war. Engagements between whole companies of Austrians and Italians on skies have been frequent. "The spirit of the Italian army is fine. Unofficial estimates place the Austrian losses at approximately 1,000,000, about 80,000 of which are said to be in killed. Austrian prisoners are rumored to be near the 1,000,000 mark. These enemy damages, it is asserted, are not counterbalanced by the Italian casualties. The presence of the king in the field is an inspiration to the fighters.

THE BRITISH ARMY

By Ed. L. Keen

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 2.—(By Mail)—Success in modern warfare isn't measured in terms of real estate.

If it were, Great Britain and her allies might point with considerable pride to the acquisition in the last two years of more than three times the acreage of the German Empire.

The second anniversary of the war finds the allies in possession of all the former great Teutonic colonies except German East Africa. Latest advances indicate that this particular parcel of land is about to fall into the hands of General Smuts and his Belgian and Portuguese friends—a mere matter of some 384,079 square miles, or in itself 175,299 square miles larger than Germany.

But as Napoleon observed, the smashing of armies is the only thing that matters. Germany's armies are today just as much unsmashed as they were two years ago. The outposts may be regarded as negligible.

Of little more account, in their border aspects, have been the misfortunes of the allies in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and the Balkans.

The last year on the Western front has been one of stale-mate. There have been tremendous losses on both sides, but the lines of the opposing armies follow much the same course. Of little more account, in their border aspects, have been the misfortunes of the allies in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and the Balkans.

Under the new style of intensive trench warfare which has been steadily developing on this front during the two years, the defenses of each have apparently become impregnable. The objective of the "big push" in these latter days is not so much to break through to the Rhine, or to the Channel ports, as it is to inflict the greatest possible damage upon the other side.

"Attrition" has become the motto on the Western front for both armies. Granted enough powerful guns, with sufficient ammunition, concentrated upon any one sector, either may at any time clean up the intervening wire entanglements, demolish the opposing front line trenches and occupy their ruins—only to find further progress blocked by more intricate and more elaborate defenses in the rear. Ypres, Loos, Hooge, and even Verdun are no longer of special consequence in the military science. They are merely geographical points—with much more geography, even more strongly defended, spread out behind them.

Great Britain still is paying the penalty of unpreparedness; or if you don't like it put that way, Germany still is reaping the fruits of preparedness. That Sir Douglas Haig has triumphed in the battle of the Somme is a reflection upon the failures of his predecessor, General French, were they were deposited in unfortified valleys while the Austrians were strong upon the heights. Uphill fighting had to be waged for many months before it was equalized.

The Alpsmen have been the heroes of Italy's war. Their eagle agility is marvellous. They have been forced to climb sheer walls of granite, pulling up men and cannon behind them. In the snow-covered peaks of the mountains, trenches had to be tunneled in the rock below solid ice. Moving glaciers and avalanches added to the dangers as also did heavy snows and bitter cold. Alpine warfare developed many innovations in military science. Like the Alpsmen, the Italian staff department has been a model of efficiency. In every instance since the war started, where the British army has met with reverse or have

failed to attain the immediate object of their offensive, this has been directly traceable to inefficient co-ordination of staff work. The reason is very simple: it has been a game of amateurs against professionals. England lost many of her most capable and promising officers in the early days of the war. She has not only to fill their places, but to train others in sufficient numbers to supply an army that is now ten times the size of the one she had on August 4, 1914. Manifestly this period has been much too short wherein to compete with the staff efficiency of a military machine of forty years' standing.

But if Britain's successes in the field have not been overly brilliant, no one will dispute that her achievement in recruiting, organizing, training, and equipping an army of more than five million men since the war began—and on the voluntary principle, too—has been one of the marvels of military history.

Adding to this number those who have been brought in under the recent conscription act—somewhat less than a million—and those employed in the munitions and naval ship-building industries, the second anniversary of the war finds approximately eight million men and women directly engaged in war work or in other words, one person out of every six in the United Kingdom.

This feat is all the more remarkable when one considers that Britain was not a military nation, in the sense that the others were.

It was just this deficiency of vision that caused the British public to pile upon one man's shoulders what eventually proved too gigantic a burden for him—or any other man—to bear.

There is no discredit to the memory of the late war secretary in saying that he failed, in part. As an organizer and trainer of human war material he was superb. England's new army was properly labeled "Kitchen-er's army." On the mechanical side of modern warfare, he was lacking in genius.

Then England woke up. It was suddenly realized that this was no one man's war. Lloyd George was made Minister of Munitions with authority to commandeer the industries of the country.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY

By William Philip Simms

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, July 1.—(By Mail)—

"The Russian army is twice as big as it was when the war started, is better fed, equipped and munitioned. Militarily, we are able to carry our part of the load."

It was the president of the Duma, Mikhail Rodzianko who told me this, a leader known to Russia as a frank, outspoken man. This man knows something about armies. He began life as an officer from a military academy. He is actively engaged on army problems now.

Duma member Sergius Shidlovsky, leader of the Progressive Bloc, controlling element of the assembly, gave the same answer, adding:

"The army is better than at has ever been. Its spirit is perfect. In the country the people are too busy to be pessimistic. Townspeople love to tell alarming tales which grow. At the front with the soldiers it is as another world. Everybody is cheerful. To some neutrals, the Russian army has been a disappointment, judging it by German standards of perfection. Judged otherwise, the Russians have accomplished heroic things.

Russia stretches twice as far from east to west as the United States. She is as wide as from New York to San Francisco. Her population is thinly distributed over this tremendous area—40 times that of Germany—railways are few and, for a campaign against Germany, inconveniently laid.

When war began, the Russian army was undergoing complete reorganization. Mobilization caught it at the worst moment. The new untried mobilization scheme was stopped and the old one resorted to.

Russia is 80 per cent peasant and reserves cannot be mobilized quickly as in Germany. Once notified, many must walk great distances to the nearest settlement. From here the first small group walks or rides to a village on a railway and from there to a city to be equipped and despatched to the army. It is a slow process, hard to improve upon until Russia has better transportation and communication.

Quick-mobilizing countries mobilize on the frontier. Russia, unable to throw millions of men on the enemy's boundary line in time, concentrates in the interior. She cannot hope to be on a war on the offensive but expects to commence hostilities in a clash inside her own territory against invaders.

Russia then performed a heroic thing when she threw herself across the border into eastern Prussia five days after the war began, unprepared at least a month, though she knew herself to be.

The world knows the disaster to the Russians among the Mazurian marshes, of Rennenkampf's defeat at Os-

terode late in August after he had thrown von Hindenburg back from Insterburg, Königsberg, Allenstein and Bumbinnen. This was Russia's first sacrifice.

It is only 180 miles from the nearest point on the Russian frontier to Berlin. Looking at the map? side-walk strategists opined that Russia ought to make the distance in 30 days. But even had Russia mobilized, struck via short line, she would have reached Berlin only to receive a mortal blow from north and south cutting off and dooming her invading army. Both Eastern Prussia and Galicia had to be occupied before the Posen route to Berlin could even be attempted.

So Galicia was invaded. Tarnopol was stormed and occupied, Lemberg and Premysl taken by the forces under General Russki who mastered the country clear to the crests of the Carpathians.

Then time, distance, lack of railway facilities, bad roads and other physical hindrances outdid him—these and heathen reinforced Austrian armies framed with Germans and led in part by German officers. The Russian retreat from Galicia was the result.

Blocked on the Western front by the French and British, unable to advance an inch there, the Germans perfected their trenches, barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun system from the Channel to Switzerland, then threw her remaining strength on Poland. Lodz was captured, Plock taken and one by one, quickly the historic cities and fortresses of all Poland, including Warsaw the capital, fell.

It is said Germany aimed to crush Russia and make a separate peace after Warsaw. But Russia was not crushed. She knows defensive fighting too well. She lost much, but her army is stronger now than ever. A high French official said to me:

"Russia is unbeatable. She is too big. She can keep on retreating until at last the enemy will be swallowed up."

In the retreat from Poland the army had much to contend with. It was badly munitioned. The minister of war, General Soukhomlinov, deemed responsible for the army during this period, has been relieved of his duties and now awaits trial in the fortress of Peter and Paul on an island in the Veva.

When Grand Duke Nicholas was sent to the Caucasus, the Czar himself took command of the Russian front proper. He now spends little time in Petrograd.

For the last few months, the citizen organizations of Russia have been backing up the army with vigor. So unified are these groups that there are today two armies fighting for Russia—a soldier army and a citizen one. Thus, after two years of war and many disasters, the Russian army believes its darkest days are over.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

BY HENRY WOOD.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, July 1.—(By Mail)—Within two years, despite the handicap of maintaining her own unequal end in the world's greatest war, France has built up a military machine that today the French contend is superior to the organization Germany was forty years in preparing.

France is not a military nation. She does not boast of her war engine, but she takes credit for genius in organization and resourcefulness which she would have preferred to employ in pursuits of peace.

That her armies today are superior to those of Germany, France feels has been demonstrated by their successful resistance to date. Germany has had to divide her organization on various fronts, but has opposed man for man on the French front, and there is reason to believe that in most combats, she had numerical superiority.

Barring the first two months of the war, when unprepared France fell back under the impetus of this world's Colossus, she held her own. Before the war ends, she expects to have demonstrated that she can do more than that.

France feels Verdun is the supreme test of the present relative efficiency of the two fighting machines. Best estimates available here place the total of German troops employed there since the beginning of the battle at 1,000,000. France can give names and numbers of German regiments to establish this figure.

France has had no more than half that number. The Germans themselves place the total of French troops at Verdun at 500,000. Some neutral military experts give the same figure, while the Swiss and Argentine military attaches with the Crown Prince's army place the figure so low as 350,000. Yet the French have more than held their own at Verdun.

This intensive organization has cost France tremendous effort. Since the beginning of the war, 5,000,000 Frenchmen have worn the French military uniform in actual service. With a population of fewer than 40,000,000

one person in every eight in France, regardless of age, sex or physical ability, has served.

Before the war, each class as it was called to the colors with its attainment of military age, gave France but 350,000 soldiers. Since war began, the classes of 1916, 1917 and 1918, the last not called but its number known, have yielded 300,000 men each. The explanation is that when France had to create a military machine in a hurry societies for military preparation sprang up. The youth of France began in these, societies a course of rigid military training largely athletic with the result that 50,000 more soldiers in every class have attained the physical perfection necessary for the military requirements than attained it before the war. France can still call another million men without recourse to a call on masses which would seriously affect the French industrial, economical and commercial life that is running as smoothly as her military machine. She does not believe she will ever have to do it.

The French military engine has attained its present perfection without a terrible toll of human life. The class of 1916 was called out and prepared but it has never been sent to the front; the class of 1917 still is in training, while the class of 1918 is simply in the hands of private societies for military preparation. France's new steel helmet alone has reduced the head wounds 331-3 per cent. France has spared her men by superior genius in organization.

Upbuilding the material side of the French machine involved greater genius. There is not one French soldier who is wearing, the same uniform or using an ounce of the same material he entered the war with. All have been entirely refitted many times. Beside the munition and artillery accomplishments, the above fact is not even worthy of mention.

Not the least military accomplishment of France has been the generous help extended her allies, especially the little ones.

In November 1914, when the Serbian army retreated for three weeks before the Austrian invasion owing to lack of ammunition, it was the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and the flagship Waldeck Rousseau that rushed to Salonika the heavy artillery and French ammunition that enabled the Serbians to turn the only decisive victory that the Allies have won to date, the destruction of an entire army.

When a few weeks later the heavy artillery on Mount Lowen, the Gibraltar of the Adriatic proved insufficient, French artillerymen dragged heavy French guns up the all but inaccessible sides of the Montenegrin mountain and manned them.

Had all the Allies extended the same timely and generous aid to Serbia and Montenegro that France did, these two countries would still be enjoying their independence and the present Salonika expedition would never have been necessary.

From a purely military standpoint, France has rendered even greater aid to her Allies. So far back as the Balkan wars the remarkable efficiency of French artillery had been demonstrated. Germany began the war with an abundance of heavy artillery, but they could not compete with the mechanical perfection of the French guns or the superiority of the French artillery fire.

This was France's great military secret, jealously guarded for years. She has since shared it generously with her Allies.

French artillery officers early in the war perfected the Russian artillery fire that rendered possible this year's great drive through Galicia. Guns furnished the Russians by the Japs are French models. Other nations were aided.

When the present war began, it was one of the national scandals in Italy, that her artillery did not have a single modern field piece. France allowed her to equip her entire army from the Dupont works.

Since the beginning of the present war, France has organized, fought and bled with all the superior genius and generosity of which the French nation has ever been capable.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, July 1.—(By Mail)—The second year of the war will be known in German military history as the year of political strategy. The moves of the military chess board of Europe have been dictated by international relations. Fighting was framed to help the diplomats.

The goal has been victory where possible and to keep the Allies from winning over neutral powers or starting offensives. From this standpoint the year has been as successful as the first year of the war when the military strategy was to beat back the enemy armies in France and Russia. (Continued on Page Three)

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale**Reductions In Summer Merchandise, Savings of 10 to 20 per cent.****THERE WILL BE ON SALE:****A SMALL LOT OF LADIES' HOSIERY**

Small sizes, 25c goods at 12½c
 Odd lot of Belts, 25c and 50c values at 12½c and 25c each
 A few ladies' Handbags at half price.
 A lot of Ladies' Neckwear at half price.
 Odd lots of Corsets to close out \$1.50 values, small sizes 48c
 \$1.00 values, small sizes 38c
 Parasols—Ladies' and Children's at 20 per cent. discount.
 One lot, 4 patterns, 25c goods at 12½c
 One lot of 10c goods 8c yard
 Yard wide unbleached Muslin, 10 to 20 yard lengths 7c yard
 \$1.25 Matting Suit Cases at 98c
 9x12 Matting Rugs are worth \$3, our price \$2.50
 8x4 Linoleums in good assortments of patterns, at the old price of \$1.00 yard

WAISTS

\$3.25 Wash Silk Waists \$1.98
 All our new Silk Organdie and Voile \$1 and 98c Waists 89c
 Odd lots of Waists 48c, 59c, and 68c each
 All our Umbrellas that sell from \$1.75 to \$5.00 at 20 per cent. discount.
 Remnants—Hundreds of yards of Remnants of Dress Materials, Ribbons, etc., at special prices.

TOWELS

Our Towel Special will be continued during this sale.
 Turkish Towels, 10c up
 Huck Towels 5c up
 A 10c Towel Free with \$1.00 purchase.
 A 5c Towel Free with 50c purchase.

A FEW HOUSE DRESSES

\$1.00 value at 89c
 A small lot of Wrappers, small sizes \$1.00 value 89c
 A lot of Girls' Dresses, 98c values at 79c
 76x90 Bleached Sheets 50c
 76x90 Unbleached Sheets 50c

LOW SHOES

About 1,000 pairs of Men's, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Low Shoes of nearly all styles, to close out at bargain prices.
 Lot Ladies' High Shoes in Patent, Gun Metal, etc. \$3.50 and \$3.00 values at \$2.48
 Impossible to tell in detail all the different styles in low shoes. Come in and look at them.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Supply your grocery wants at our Grocery Department, the largest assortment and the best merchandise.
 E-Z and Mason Glass Jars.

Jar Caps 25c dozen
 Jar Rubbers 5c and 10c
 A new Jar Cap, white crown, an improvement, at 35c dozen
 Best New York Cheese 22c pound
 Pure Peanut Butter 15c pound
 Pure Cocoa 25c pound
 Bamboo Handle Brooms 50c
 Purity Shaker Salt, the kind that does not get hard, 10c box
 Ox Tongue, large cans \$1.00
 Silver Cream Silver Polish, 25c
 Big Assortment Dishes, 10c each
 Black Flag 10c and 25c
 Small Chick Feed 3c pound
 Oyster Shells and Grit 1c lb., 100 lb. bag 75c
 Parowax, package 10c
 Granulated Sugar, 8½c, 25 lb. bag \$2.10
 Poison Fly Paper, 2 envelopes 5c
 Spee-Dee Cleanser, 15c

(Used where soap and powder fail)

Baker's fresh Coconut in cans 10c

ROSS & WOODS

Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

"I'M IMPROVING EVERY WAY" HE FIRMLY STATES**Instant Scrantonian Tells How Master Medicine Gave Him Relief**

J. L. Vliet, of 303 Linden street, Scranton, past commander of Camp 8, Sons of Veterans, and captain of First company, second regiment, S. V. G., Pennsylvania brigade, said recently:

"I have suffered intensely for a long while from gastritis and indigestion. Whatever I ate seemed to produce bad after effects, such as gas on my stomach and nausea.

"In fact, I was always, or very generally, choked up from a gaseous, sour stomach, as if my food fermented continually.

"My distress was not confined entirely to the day time, as I have been awakened suddenly from my sleep at night by a choking sensation. The

blood would seem to rush to my head and I would almost grow black in the face before I could get relief and begin breathing normally again.

"The trouble annoyed me no little and I became run down in every way. I lost strength and was nervous and depressed at times.

"I heard about this Tanlac and I decided to try it, although I had little faith in it helping me, as I had tried so many things which had failed to do me any good. I was surprised, however, I began improving after using only a few doses of Tanlac and I have been improving constantly ever since. I put the medicine to what I called a supreme test the other evening when I attended a banquet and felt no ill after-effects from what I ate there.

"This Tanlac is not only straightening my digestion out, but seems to soothe and strengthen my stomach. I am improved in every way and I attribute it to the medicine."

Tanlac, the Master Medicine, referred to by Mr. Vliet, is now sold here by Woodward & McPherson where the preparation can now be had.

Mrs. Edmunds and Mrs. Al Forcey, of Bilger, were shopping in town yesterday.

THE DRUM'S LAST CALL.

This is the last announcement in regard to Season Tickets. Very few are left unsold. After the opening of Chautauqua Friday afternoon the price of Season Tickets will be \$2.50, because at that time they become the property of the Chautauqua Association and the guarantors have nothing more to do with them.

If you attend every attraction of Chautauqua, and pay single admissions, it will cost you \$5.50
 A Season Ticket (Senior) costs you 2.00

You save \$3.50

If you attend three days it will cost you at least \$2.55 single admissions. If you attend every evening it will cost you \$3.25 single admissions. Single admissions do not apply against the guarantee, therefore you should buy a season ticket at once and help the guarantors. These tickets are transferable. If you can not attend every entertainment, lend your ticket to a friend.

COMMITTEE.

EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

(Continued from Page 2.)

sia. The first year was one of military events for military purposes; the second year one of military movements for political purposes.

An army is not supposed to play politics but in a Great War there is always danger of other nations coming in and the strategy of an army must be dictated by the then national aims of the nation. For instance, instead of invading Serbia the armies used there might have been used against Russia. Riga and even Moscow might have been taken. Had this been done, the military move would have been against Russia only, and the effect would have been greased outside that country. But the armies were sent into Serbia. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and the united offensive kept Roumania and Greece neutral. That campaign solved for many months the vexing Balkan problem.

The situation there since has not materially changed. The Allies have occupied Salonika. For months there have had thousands of soldiers there to feed and pay. For the Central Powers this has been a valuable thing because it has further divided the attacking power of the Allies. The presence of the Allies in Greece, however, has been a permanent invitation to Roumania to join hands Russia and cut the line of communication between Berlin and Constantinople. If Roumania did break her neutrality it might not be a difficult thing for the Allies to bridge the Balkans between Roumania and Greece and perhaps force the fall of Constantinople via Adrianople.

With this possibility continually confronting the diplomats of Europe; with Bukarest excited by the intrigues of the ministers, Roumania was at times on the brink of declaring war. One of these moments was last February. At about the same time the German correspondents at west front reported that papers had been found indicating that the French were preparing a great offensive on the west front March 15th. Therefore two birds could be downed with one stone. If there was a German offensive on the west front the French forces could be occupied and an offensive from that side of the Allies could be postponed. At the same time an impression could be made in Roumania to show that the German army was not at the end of its resources.

Political necessity dictated the battle of Verdun. The initial success of this attack encouraged many people to expect the early fall of the fortress but the French were strongly prepared to resist and the policy of an offensive on a large scale was changed to a "nibbling." This process has been continued for three months, because in the meantime the German correspondents reported that the French had shifted the time for their offensive to May 15th. Since then the German army has attacked Verdun continually and kept a large French reserve force on the ground, preventing a unity of French forces at any other part of the front for an Allies offensive.

During the last year the Allies have asked: "But what is Germany gaining by all her victories? The farther she invades our lands the more she defeats herself. As long as we control the seas, Germany's military victories can gain her nothing. We are sure to win because we control the seas."

This contention of the Allies is worth careful consideration. If Germany gains nothing by her victories on land, the war might as well stop, one might argue. But view from the standpoint that this second year or the war has been a political strategy, Germany's gains on land have had their diplomatic results. Roumania and Greece at this writing still are neutral. Italy has been administered a blow in the Trentino at a time when France and England were at the height of their lack of interest and confidence in Italy's campaign and when Italy was about to stimulate the public interest in the war by a celebration of the first year of Italy's fighting.

If Germany and her allies did not hold so much of the territory of the Allies would she be able to get as favorable terms of peace as she will? If the Central Powers had not attacked and occupied Serbia, could they have made the bids for terms in the Balkans that can make now? If the German army did not occupy Warsaw could the German Chancellor state in the Reichstag that Germany will not make peace until there are assurances that Poland will not again fall into the hands of the Russian government. Every mile of land gained by the Central Powers from the Allies can be checked off against the Allies control of the seas and if Germany solves her economic problems, the loss of the sea routes will not be felt any more keenly than the loss of Belgium to the King of that country or the occupation of Serbia by the interests of Russia and the Karageorgevich dynasty. Judging solely from appearances

in Berlin and at the front the close of the first two years of the war does not find Germany nor her allies exhausted in a military way. Germany has not yet called out all of her 1916 class, while France has called the 1917 class. If Germany does this her army can be increased at any time over 600,000 men. The summer and fall months may see great battles in more than one war theatre.

TWO YEARS COST OF THE WAR BASED ON OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Great Britain		\$13,000,000,000
Germany		12,500,000,000
Russia		8,500,000,000
France		7,300,000,000
Austro-Hungary		6,000,000,000
Italy		1,400,000,000
Turkey		500,000,000
Bulgaria		50,000,000
Other countries		100,000,000

Average daily cost: \$67,510, 259.

The cost of the war has now increased 1-3 above the average of the first two years and is at present \$100,000,000 per day.

ON THE SCREEN**DOROTHY IS NEUTRAL.**

Dorothy Gish, who is playing Meena in "Little Meena's Romance," a new Triangle-Fine Arts release is rounding out an international gallery of characters.

When her attention was called to the fact that she played a little German peasant in her first screen play for Triangle, "Old Heidelberg," an English child in "Jordan is a Hard Road," the Yankee in "Betty of Graystone," and a Dutch girl in "Little Meena's Romance," she just laughed and said it was her way of being neutral.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Says "fast-bathing" makes a fine look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly refines and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which should suck only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head or have furred tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, sallow complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.

SOLUTION OF SWEETNESS

Milk is our most perishable and cheapest food. It must be kept cold and free from contamination. Even then, during hot weather you are too frequently disappointed in finding your milk tainted or sour, unless you are using the Perfectly Pasteurized milk supplied only by the

Pasteurized Milk Co.

H. & C. Phone 50. 25 3t.

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids for the furnishing of coal and kindling to the schools of Lawrence township for the ensuing term will be received until 12 o'clock noon August 12th, 1916. Right reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

M. V. MAPES, Sec'y.
 e.o.d. R. D. 5, Clearfield, Pa.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE

One of them has from \$1500 to \$1800 worth of timber on it. One mile from P. R. R. Good barns and good houses on both farms.

A. McGrath Estate,
 J27-tf Grampian, Pa.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CLUB MEMBERS.

Until further notice the bus leaving Court House corner at 7:30 and returning from club at eight will be discontinued. Jy26-3t.

Special Saturday Sale**For The Saturday Shopper****Just a Few of The Bargains****WOMEN'S WAISTS 45 and 69c**

A very pretty selection as to style and color, just the kind of bargain lots you need to finish your buying on for the hot months.

MEN'S NECKWEAR 39c

Regular 50c and better values all marked down to 39 cents. Come in and look them over.

MEN'S HATS 89c and \$1.48

Why will you pay more for a hat when you can buy one here for this very low price. This is the place to get that new hat for Sunday.

WOMEN'S KIMONAS 69c

To keep cool you must dress cool. Half the housework can be done in Kimona, so why dress heavy.

Tennis Shoes 48c
 Scout Shoes for men \$1.95

Sandals for Kids 59c
 Women's Special \$1.95

POLLACK'S BARGAIN STORE**WANTS**

WANTED — Carpenters, steady work. High wages. Apply William Linker company, General Contractors for Moshannon Bank building, Philipsburg. J.26-4t

FOR SALE—One large seven passenger Oakland touring car, new, with all the latest equipments. For sale cheap. Apply 1204 Eighth avenue, Altoona, Pa. J. 24-1w.

FOR SALE—One genuine Hallet and Davis piano for sale; fine inlaid walnut case; beautiful tone, and practically new. I will sell at great sacrifice to cash buyer; good reasons for selling made known to buyer. Write for particulars to Lock Box 25, Woodland, Pa.

FOR SALE—Vol. 3, 4, 5 of Public School Method, late edition. For sale under value. Address A, this office. J. 26-3t.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy. Dark brown horse of 950 pounds. Safe driver. Buggy in good shape. Harness will go in the deal. Will sell cheap. Write to Ben Post, Hyde, Pa. 1 wk. p. J. 24.

FOR RENT—2 room house on the South Side of the Mrs. Ida E. Weaver's double house on South Front St. Water, gas, electric light and city steam. 10 room house. Inquire of A. E. Leitzinger.

**Horlick's Malted Milk**

Rich milk, malted grain extract, in powder. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. The Food-Drink for all Ages. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price.

WHO CARES IT'S HOT?

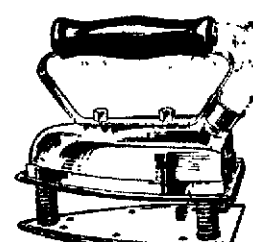
H. W. Pooler sells ice cream, 25c per quart. Special prices per gallon; watermelon, 30 cents; new potatoes, 25c per peck. Free delivery. H. & C. Phone, 461-B.

Subscribe for The Progress.

ROUGH ON RATS

Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice, and Bugs. Used the World Over — Used by U.S. Government. The Old Reliable That Never Fails — 15c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD—AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Universal Iron Week JULY 24th. to 29th.

Do your Ironing in your coolest room

UNIVERSAL IRONS

Consume less current because they concentrate heat at the corners and edges. Because they store heat so rapidly that you can shut current off by pulling out plug and continuing to iron. Guaranteed for Five Years—Lasts Much Longer.

\$3.50 Irons at \$2.79**McNEEL BROTHERS**

This is the week for fancy Sugar Loaf Pineapples \$2.25 dozen

Tomatoes are coming better, Northern grown stock and sweet

Long juicy sweet Watermelons are now at their best

Home grown Red Raspberries 15c basket

All kinds of fancy Dainties

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.

#

At the Opera House

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TONIGHT

Triangle Film Corporation
PRESENT
Dorothy Gish and Owen
Moore
in
"LITTLE MEENA'S
ROMANCE"
The love story of a Pennsylvania
Dutch Girl

Charles Murray
in
"A BATH HOUSE
BLUNDER"
Two Reel Keystone Comedy

Catchy and Appropriate Music By the Orchestra
First Show Starts at 7 O'clock.
Adults, 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents

TOMORROW

"WHO PAYS?"

"When Justice Sleeps"
3 Reel Drama

"Slim's Repentance"
Comedy

"Hearst International
News"
CURRENT EVENTS
Among other interesting events
shown is the Military funeral
of Captain Boyd who was
killed at Carrizal.

"Paramount Cartoon
Comedy"
Fun in Drawings

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

William Townsend and Max Richards, of Philipsburg, attended the picnic and dance at the Driving Park last evening.

Miss Pauline Neff has returned from attending a camping party at Mahaffey.

Miss Ruth Wrigley, of Mahaffey, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Misses Irene Buchanan and Genella Shirey chaperoned a party of girls and boys at a picnic at the Clearfield Creek bridge yesterday afternoon. All enjoyed the outing and the good supper that was served.

Mrs. Dora Flegal, of LeContes Mills, is visiting at the home of her brother-in-law, Harvey Flegal.

Misses Emma Brown and Caroline Thorn, who are camping at Weilder Camp, were shopping in town today.

Mrs. John Cameron and friends, who are staying at their summer home in Bloomington, spent the day shopping in Clearfield.

Mrs. George Batcheler and son of Glen Richey, spent last evening in Clearfield.

Miss Marguerite Moore, of Grampian, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Peters.

Mrs. Libby Fry, who has been visiting relatives in town has returned to her home in Pittsburgh.

Jack Shontz, of Altoona, attended the picnic and dance at the Driving Park last evening.

John Urey and sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, have returned from a delightful trip to Atlantic City.

Miss Ruth Blair, of Philipsburg, spent last evening with Miss Florence Hartfelt.

Miss Nellie Bilger left this morning for her home in Tyrone, after a visit with the Misses Grace and Pearl Butler.

Ed Leitzinger will return home Sunday evening from spending a month at Plattsburg.

Curtis Wentz and Gordon Herrington attended to business in Madera and Houtdale today.

Henry Heiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heiner, of Milton, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Milton.

Mr. Heiner was a brother-in-law of Mrs. W. S. Heiner, formerly Alice Norris. He was operated on for appendicitis last Friday night and peritonitis set in causing his death. Mr. Heiner was 22 years of age and a twin brother of George Heiner.

Mrs. Kathryn Hayes left today for her home in Knoxville, Tenn., after a visit with her sisters, Mrs. F. G. Harris and Mrs. Frank Row.

Mrs. Frank Harris has returned from Philadelphia. Mrs. Harris left Mr. Harris on a sure way to recovery.

Mrs. H. A. Kratzer and daughter, Josephine, are spending a few days at the home of H. S. Whiteman, on Second Street.

Miss Rachel Chambers, of Oregon, is visiting relatives in Clearfield.

Miss Marian Dale returned last evening from an extended visit to Ludlow, Ky. Miss Dale was accompanied home by her grandfather, Mr. Snedden.

Miss Ruth Davis returned yesterday from a week's visit at her home in Karthaus.

Hugh McGoegey was kicked in the face last evening by a horse at his home on Fifth Street.

BITTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGN TO OPEN IN NEVADA TUESDAY

Primaries are Signed For Formal Opening of Campaign Hottest in History

Strange Political Story Back of Move To Oust U. S. Senator and Put Republican in Seat.

Reno, July 27.—The Nevada primaries, which are to be held one week from next Tuesday, will be the signal for the real opening of the bitter political campaign in the history of the Sagebrush State. For months the Republicans have been mustering their forces and other preparations for the great drive that is to have as its chief object the ousting of Key Pittman from the United States senate and the seating of a Republican in his place. Back of the fight is one of the strangest and most fascinating political stories ever conceived.

When Senator George S. Nixon, Republican, partner of George Wingfield, millionaire mine owner and banker of Nevada, died in 1912, the then governor of Nevada, Tasker L. Oddie, offered the toga to Wingfield, who, for some reason known only to himself, refused it. W. A. Massey, of Reno, a former supreme justice of the state, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which, under the law, would be filled at the presidential election in 1912.

Massey became the Republican candidate to succeed himself and Key Pittman, who had been defeated by Senator Nixon in the campaign of 1910, became the Democratic candidate.

There waged a bitter political campaign. Pittman is said to have spent a vast sum of money which he had but a few months before acquired through the phenomenal rise in Tonopah-Merger stock, of which he held something like 350,000 shares. He purchased a daily newspaper in Tonopah, his home city, acquired another in Ely, and is said to have given financial assistance to others in various parts of the state.

Pittman's publicity was one of the marvels of the campaign. Senator Massey, with limited means, made a personal canvass throughout the state. Behind him were the Wingfield interests, powerful and wealthy, and it was hinted that before the campaign was concluded the money bags would be opened.

Then a strange thing is said to have occurred. Suddenly there appeared in Reno and other parts of Nevada a swarm of Burns' detectives. It was publicly given out that these detectives had been shadowing the Massey politicians and at the first sign of money being spread by any of the interests behind Massey's campaign arrests would follow.

According to general rumor at the time it was Pittman's money that paid for the detectives. When the votes were counted a few days later Pittman was elected by 89 votes, a narrow majority, but sufficient to put him in the United States senate.

Two years ago when Senator Newlands' term of office expired he was opposed by Sam Pratt, of Carson, Republican former United States dis-

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Nearing The Final Days Now

The days of the July Clearance are numbered. Remaining days will be devoted to an energetic riddance of final lots, among which are goods of all kinds but not in full selections. The garment assortments are noticeably depleted. However, even among those most affected there is still enough choice to make it well worth while to investigate. Pricing now is the lowest in the sale.

SALE ENDS SATURDAY, JULY 29, at 9 P. M.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

CURWENSVILLE

Mrs. A. Davidson and daughter Miss Nevada, who have been spending the past ten days with the family of Arch Davidson, left on Thursday for their home in Somerset County.

Subscription papers are in circulation and in the hands of members of St. Timothy Catholic Church for the purpose of raising sufficient funds with which to purchase a bell. It is estimated that the bell will cost from \$150 to \$200. About one half of the amount necessary has already been guaranteed.

Miss Ella Montelius gave an afternoon luncheon Thursday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Alice Montelius, corner of Main and Walnut Streets. Fifty guests were entertained. Among those from a distance were Mrs. F. Neal, a friend of Catherine Dyer, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Lex Brown, Miss Alice Dill, Clearfield; Miss Helen Rossmann, of Tyrone. The afternoon was pleasantly spent by all.

Harry Hoover, who was shot in the face on June 2, by a man who attempted a holdup, assumed his duties as teller in the Curwensville National Bank on Thursday.

Richard Lantz has accepted a position with the Cassidy Coal Mining Company with headquarters at Hyde City. He expects to remain with that company until the fall college school term commences, when he will enter Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, taking up a special course of study.

A Curwensville young man willfully and maliciously smashed a red lantern put out as a warning sign on the new ditch being excavated on the ally just off Filbert Street Wednesday evening. Chief Police Clark was right on his job and arrested him. At a hearing before Squire Dale the offender plead guilty to the charge and was assessed \$5 and costs.

Mrs. Passa and daughter, of Wilkes-Barre, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kujawa, where they will spend a week or ten days as guests of the family.

Mrs. John Myers, residing on South street, returned to her home from

the McGirk Hospital, Philipsburg, where she has been an inmate for treatment. She is much improved in health.

Chief of Police Clark wishes to announce through the Curwensville letter in The Progress that from now on he is going to strictly enforce the law against breaking the speed limit within the borough limits, fifteen miles per hour being the limit. He is also going to see to it that motorcycles toot or sound a horn warning at all crossings and at intervals while traversing the main thoroughfares of the town.

John Krebs, a former resident of Curwensville, now living on the Kelly farm a mile on this side of Lumber City, had a narrow escape from an instant death Tuesday night. After he and his family had retired for the night, he heard a noise out in his henry. Thinking that some animal had gotten among his fowls, he dressed and went out. When he started to investigate he found a man in the pen, who upon discovery, fired a revolver at Mr. Krebs, the bullet striking him in the forehead, knocking him down and rendering him semi-unconscious for a little time. While he was lying on the ground the thief made his escape.

The Knights of Pythias meeting last night was a big success in every particular. A good crowd was present to witness the degree of knighthood conferred.

GLEN RICHEY

W. Lewis and T. Froggatt drove to Clearfield yesterday to visit John Froggatt, who is a patient in the Clearfield Hospital.

Peter Johnson, of Faunce was in town today.

Mrs. C. L. V. Rowles, of Bloomington, was a visitor in town today.

Miss Emma Hinkle, of Clearfield, is visiting Mrs. Theo. Cox at her home in this town.

LOCUST LODGE MEMBERS

ENJOY DAY OF OUTING

The ladies of Locust Lodge spent yesterday at their pretty little cottage on the Susquehanna river. The day proved one of rare enjoyment in reveling over the glories of nature and after a fine supper the ladies departed for their homes in autos.

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens so Naturally Nobody can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grand. Its recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which it quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of Sage and Sulphur Compound for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Advertise in The Progress.



Our Want Ads
Light the Way
to Greater Results
—Try one to-day

RECORD CLEARANCE SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

Market Street

"THE UNDERSELLING STORE"

Clearfield, Pa.

Special For Friday—First Day
Men's Overalls and Jackets 39c
Special For Saturday—Second Day
Regular 2 for 25c Hose, pair 5c
Special For Monday—Third Day
Men's 85c Union Suits 39c
Special For Tuesday—Fourth Day
\$1.00 Sport Shirts 48c
Special For Wednesday—Fifth Day
Men's best grade Work Shirts, all
colors 39c

Sale Positively Opens Friday, July
28, 1916, at 9 A. M. Rain or Shine

A sale that will break all records a store value giving. A sale that will benefit, men, women and children. Starts FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916. ROBINSON & CO.'S Big Store at Clearfield will offer for quick disposal their entire stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc. This big stock of merchandise must be sold regardless of cost or profit within twenty-one days. Good-bye to all summer stocks. We have no use for it; they are yours; come take it away. Little money will do big wonders in this sale at this store. This sale will go down in the history as the greatest merchandise clearance Clearfield ever had. A feast of great bargains such as your eyes never saw before is now at your mercy. We'll cut—we'll slash—we'll hammer prices down to such an extent that you'll wonder what's happened. Never mind the WHY of it. We have no excuse to make or offer. We simply mean business from the word go. The public will get the bargains that's all, it's necessary in this case. Read and compare these prices on these high class goods, then make a dash for this store. Sale positively opens FRIDAY, JULY 28, and will all be over in twenty-one days.

Look For This Sign and Wording
THIS WAY TO THE BIG SALE!

A POLICY—Any goods bought at this or any other of
our sales can be returned if you care to.

Special For Thursday—Sixth Day
Men's \$1.50 Khaki Pants 95c
Special For Friday—Seventh Day
Canvas Gloves 5c
Special For Saturday—Eighth Day
35c Shirts and Drawers at 15c
Special For Monday—Ninth Day
Boy's 50c Shirts, each, at 28c
Special For Tuesday—Tenth Day
Children's 35c and 50c Rompers,
each 10c

Sale Will Last Only Twenty-One
Days, So Get Busy.